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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We take Monday's proceedings from the Standard. Our Reporters' letters annexed furnish those of Tuesday and Wednesday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Dockery presented memorials from meetings in Richmond and Robeson.

Mr Thomas from committee on internal improvements, reported the following bills recommending their passage.

A bill in regard to the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

A bill to extend the Western Railroad to some point on the N. C. R. R. Recommitted.

A bill to construct a branch from the W. & W. road to Fayetteville.

A bill to incorporate the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad Company, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr Hall offered a resolution to repeal an act passed at the session of 1858, in regard to legacies.

Mr Ramsey, a resolution fixing the 11th of March as the day of *sine die* adjournment. Tabled.

Mr Hall, a bill to amend an act to incorporate Lillington.

Mr Turner, a resolution, proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator, on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. Adopted—yeas 22, nays 20.

Mr Watson, a bill to establish a new County to be called Dobbin.

Mr Burton, a resolution amended so as to appoint a committee to inquire whether there be danger of the spread of the small pox in the city. Adopted.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a bill for a Convention, asking concurrence of the Senate.

Mr Stubbs presented the Senate bill as an amendment to the one received. Lost—yeas 13, nays 27.

The bill was put on first reading, and did not pass.

Mr Avery moved to reconsider. Adopted—yeas 27, nays 11, and on motion of Mr Avery, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The remainder of the session was devoted to private bills and resolutions, among which we note as passed: Bills to incorporate Hillsboro' Military Academy and to furnish it with arms; for relief of Davidson College; to refund improperly collected bank taxes; to amend charter of Newbern; and resolutions in favor of M. C. Norwood, D. C. Lilly, and Jasper Pritchett.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr Waugh from the committee on corporations reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the town of Boon Hill in Johnston.

Mr Baxter from the Committee on propositions and grievances, the resolution to loan $5,000 to the Judson Female College in Hendersonville, recommending its passage.

Mr Williams of Nash offered a resolution proposing to inquire into the propriety of adjourning the Legislature to some other place, in view of the report of a case of small pox in the City. Tabled, 56 to 37.

The bill to establish the county of Transylvania passed 2d reading, yeas 55, nays 31.

Mr Bowman offered a resolution requesting those members who had been near the case of small pox reported to be in the city to take leave of absence. Tabled.

Mr Yeates, a resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing to adjourn on Monday next. Tabled.

Mr Merrimon, a resolution to raise a special committee to inquire if the two resolutions appointing Commissioners to Washington and to Montgomery were engrossed and sent to the Senate as one resolution, and if so why it was done; and report as early as practicable—tabled, 45 to 40, on motion of Mr Bullock.

Mr Polk obtained leave of absence until Monday next.

At 12 o'clock the House took up the special order, the Senate bill to call a Convention of the people.

Mr Clark of Craven moved to amend by striking out the restricting clause and inserting the section of the House bill which restricts only on the basis question.

Mr Merrimon asked a division, and the question was put on striking out, and it was adopted, yeas 61, nays 25.

Mr Merrimon offered an amendment, which was read for information.

Mr Martin moved to amend by striking out the restriction on the basis—lost, yeas 39, nays 60.

Mr Marsh offered an amendment restricting the Convention in regard to the question of *ad valorem* taxation—rejected, yeas 3, nay 85.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr Clark to insert, and it was adopted.

Mr Yeates, an amendment concerning qualification of delegates—rejected.

Mr Burgin moved to strike out the section requiring an oath—adopted, yeas 57, nays 33.

Mr Clark of Craven offered an amendment concerning the time of calling the Convention together, making it accord with the section in the House bill on this subject. Adopted.

Mr Bowman moved to reconsider the vote by which the oath was stricken out.

Mr Hoke moved to lay the motion on the table—carried, yeas 52, nays 33.

Mr Hoke then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until this evening at 8 o'clock—agreed to.

Mr Galloway, a bill to amend the Revised Code, concerning the sale of liquor to slaves.

Mr Hayes, a bill to change the State line so as to annex Cherokee county to the State of Tennessee. Rejected on its first reading.

Mr Person, the memorial of L. J. Haughton and J. C. Hooker, praying compensation for damage to a mill by the Deep River improvement.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan'y 29.

Mr Dobson presented a Union Memorial from the county of Ashe; Mr Sharpe, a like memorial from the county of Iredell.

Mr Slaughter introduced a Secession Memorial from Hertford county, stating that it was not a fair exponent of the views of his constituents.

Mr Burton, from the Small Pox committee, reported that there was but one case in the city—that the requisite precautionary measures had been taken by the town authorities, to prevent its further spread, and that no cause existed for present alarm.

Mr Turner offered resolutions commending the course of Gov. Ellis in withdrawing the troops from Fort Caswell. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr Street.

Mr Street, a bill to establish a new County by the name of Richland. Referred.

The bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will was put on its 3d reading and elicited much discussion—Mr Morehead opposing, and Messrs Turner, Avery, Pitchford and others urging its passage.

The bill passed and was ordered to be enrolled, 32 to 10.

A protest of Mr Morehead and others against the Convention Bill which recently passed the Senate, was read and ordered to be entered on the Journal.

Special Order.—The Convention Bill.—On motion of Mr Humphrey, the vote was reconsidered, by which the Senate yesterday refused to strike out and insert.

On motion of Mr Avery, the Senate reconsidered the vote by which the question was divided on the motion of Mr Stubbs to strike out and insert.

The question recurring on the motion made by Mr Stubbs to strike out in the House Bill, all after the preamble, and insert the Senate Bill, it was adopted, 37 ayes, 5 nays. The bill as amended passed its 1st reading, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Avery the rules were suspended, 36 to 7, and the bill put on its 2d reading.

Mr Faison moved to strike out "the 21st of Feb'y" and substitute "the 28th."

Mr Slaughter moved to substitute "the 21st of March."

Several other dates were suggested.

Messrs Turner and Sharpe addressed the Senate, the latter suggesting "the 1st Thursday in August." Lost, 36 to 7.

Mr Slaughter's amendment was then lost, 14 to 29.

Mr Spencer moved "the 14th of March." Lost, 15 to 29.

Mr Walkup moved "the 7th of March." Lost, 16 to 27.

Mr Faison's motion to substitute the 28th for the 21st of February, was adopted. Yeas 38, nays 2.

Mr Worth's proposition to substitute the 18th of March was also lost, 12 to 30.

Mr Slaughter addressed the Senate, opposing the bill. When he concluded it passed its 2d reading, yeas 34, nays 9.

On motion of Mr Avery, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third and last reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 35, nays 9.

Mr Avery moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill had passed, and that his motion to reconsider lie on the table. Carried.

Mr Worth moved that the bill concerning the Western Rail Road be made the special order for to-morrow. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr Humphrey.

A message from the House transmitted communications from the Legislatures of Tennessee and Georgia. Also a communication from the Convention of the latter State. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr Speaker ratified the Enrolled Bill sent from the Commons, appointing Commissioners to Washington and Montgomery: The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan'y 30th.

Mr Hall, from the Committee on slaves and free persons of color, reported a bill to allow free persons of color to become slaves by choosing masters, recommending passage. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr Walkup submitted a report from the Joint Committee on Military Affairs. Recommitted.

A message from the House transmitted to the Senate a telegram from the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Charlotte, who having learned that the small pox was in Raleigh, invited the Legislature to adjourn to meet in Charlotte.

On motion of Mr Outlaw, a message was sent to the House proposing to decline the invitation, and tendering thanks for the courtesy.

Mr Shaw presented a bill to aid the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Company.

A message from the House proposed to raise a joint committee to consider the propriety of adjourning to Wilmington for the remainder of the session. Laid on the table.

Also, a message transmitting a resolution proposing to pay the Commissioners to Washington and Montgomery the same mileage and *per diem* as is now allowed by law to members of the General Assembly.

Mr Outlaw moved to strike out the words "same *per diem*" and substitute "*six dollars per diem*."

Mr Turner opposed the amendment. Messrs Outlaw and Sharpe urged its adoption. The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed its three readings.

The special order was taken up; viz: the bill to incorporate the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad Company—on its 2d reading.

Mr Brown proceeded to address the Senate in behalf of the proposed Railway.

Mr Winstead and Mr Dockery spoke in favor of the bill, Mr Hall opposed it, advocating the arguments generally used by opponents of the Danville Connection, and schemes of like character. Mr Brown replied.

A message from the House announced its refusal to concur in the Senate's amendment to the resolution providing for the payment of the Commissioners to Washington and Montgomery.

On motion of Mr Outlaw, the Senate, by vote, insisted on its amendment, and sent a message to the House, proposing to raise a Committee of Conference.

The railroad bill was resumed. Mr Barringer was opposed to the bill, though he would vote for a railway from Greensboro' to Danville. The road proposed in this bill would conflict with the Danville connection. If he voted for the bill, he should do so merely to move a reconsideration that the original Danville connection might be substituted.

Messrs Brown and Hall again briefly addressed the Senate—the former in reply to Mr Barringer's objection to the bill.

Mr Morehead advocated with much force and ability the Danville connection, and repelled the objections which had been brought against it. So far from injuring any existing State work, he had every reason to believe that it would largely increase the business of other roads, &c.

Mr Hall briefly replied, and the Senate adjourned.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 29.

Mr Wilkerson introduced a bill providing for hiring out free negroes for debt. Referred.

The Convention bill being the special order, was taken up, but on motion of Mr Bullock was postponed till 7½ o'clock this evening.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a copy of the secession ordinance of the Georgia State Convention, and anti-coercion resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee.

On motion of Mr Hill, the documents were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print and refer to the committee on Federal Relations.

Also, a message transmitting resolutions of the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, tendering the forces of their respective States to the President to coerce seceding States.

Mr Bridgers moved to send the resolutions to the Senate with a proposition to request the Governor to return them to the States from which they came.

Mr Henry asked that the vote be taken on the sets of resolutions separately.

Mr Ferebee moved to send to the Senate with a proposition to print and refer to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr Bridgers moved to lay the whole on the table. Refused—yeas 42, nays 49.

Mr Crumpler moved to amend Mr Ferebee's motion by simply sending the resolutions to the Senate.

Pending this question, a message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into the election of a United States Senator on Thursday next.

Mr Hill moved to lay the message on the table. Agreed to, 52 to 42.

The House then took up the bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad company—the question being on its second reading.

The bill was defended by Messrs Slade and Galloway, and opposed by Messrs Kallum, Green of Franklin, Bullock and Person. It was rejected, 41 to 46.

Mr Yeates moved to reconsider.

Mr Clark of Craven moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr Gorrell demanded the yeas and nays. Yeas 38, nays 41.

The motion to reconsider was adopted, yeas 42, nays 32.

Mr Slade moved that the bill be laid upon the table, and the motion prevailed.

The House then took a recess until 7 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Jan'y 30th.

The Chair announced the reception of a dispatch from the authorities of Charlotte, inviting the Legislature to adjourn to that place; which, on motion of Mr Potts, was sent to the Senate.

Mr Blue presented the proceedings of two public meetings in Richmond county.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near the Lumber Creek Church in Robeson.

Mr Bowman offered a resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the propriety of adjourning the Legislature to Wilmington. Adopted.

Mr Person announced an invitation from the town of Wilmington to remove to that place.

Mr Guthrie presented a bill to amend chap 60, sec 32, Revised code, concerning the inspection of flour.

Mr Peebles, a bill to pay to Evans Ferguson and Ben Smith, free persons of color, of Northampton County, $400, the reward by the Governor for the apprehension of Ephraim, a slave, for the murder of his master, Mr Woodruff. Passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to amend charter of Western N C Railroad Company was taken up.

Messrs Merrimon, Love of H, Love of J, Hayes and Fleming defended the bill, and Mr Yeates opposed it.

The substitute recommended by the Committee was adopted, the bill passed its 2d reading, and was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Convention bill was then taken up, and on motion of Mr Bachelor postponed until to-night at 8 o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the House engrossed bill for calling a Convention, with amendments, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same. [The amendments consist in striking out the bill after the enacting clause, and inserting the Senate bill instead.]

On motion of Mr Hoke, the consideration of the bill was postponed until to-night at 7½ o'clock.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock, p. m.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The Commons bill for Convention came up in the Senate and was rejected. Mr. Avery changed his vote, in order to move to reconsider. It was reconsidered and made the order of the day for to-day at 12 o'clock. On the motion of the Senator from Martin, the bill which had before passed the Senate, was substituted in place of the Commons bill. The rules were suspended and it passed its second reading 34 to 9—and its 3d reading 35 to 9. This is merely a re-enactment of the bill heretofore passed in the Senate, without any amendment save that the 28th instead of the 21st Feb'y is fixed for the election. In the Commons their bill has been substituted for the Senate bill. Each house seems tenacious of its own bill. The disunionists now insist that the amendments made by either house on the bill of the other, will require only a *majority* vote. They thus exhibit their purpose to evade or over-ride the Constitution. It is exceedingly uncertain whether the Commons will accept the Senate bill. It is pretty certain the Commons bill will not pass the Senate. Kentucky has had the good sense to refuse to the secessionists the means of dissolving the Union.

Sundry votes lately show that a majority of this Assembly is opposed to dissolving the Union for present causes. Very many Union men, admitting that a Convention to consider of our Federal relations is unconstitutional and revolutionary, hope for some undefinable benefit to grow out of the submission of the question to a vote of the people, and feel that it is proper to submit it to the people whether they want such a Revolutionary Assembly.

If the Convention bill pass in any shape, any number of Disunionists will get into it under professions of being Union men, and as it will sit in the early part of March, after Lincoln comes in, South Carolina will doubtless bring on hostilities and thus furnish a pretext to the Convention, if an ordinance of secession can be obtained, to withhold their action from a ratification vote. Their leaders now declare the Convention cannot be resricted.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.—The eight Commissioners, mentioned in our last as appointed to go to Washington and Montgomery, are thus delegated:—

To Washington.—Hons. D. M. Barringer, Thomas Ruffin, Sr., J. M. Morehead, David S. Reid, and George Davis, Esq.

To Montgomery, Ala.—Hon. David L. Swain, and Messrs. M. W. Ransom and John L. Bridgers.

The following are the resolutions passed by the General Assembly on Saturday last under which the commissioners are to go to Washington and Montgomery:—

"Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country, upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor, and safety, the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Alamance, D. M. Barringer, D. S. Reid, Jno. M. Morehead, and George Davis, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to represent North Carolina in the proposed consultation to be held at Washington city, on the 4th of February 1861.

And Whereas, The State of North Carolina has been invited by the State of Alabama, to meet at the city of Montgomery on the 4th of February, 1861, for the purpose of forming a provisional, as well as permanent government; and whereas North Carolina as a part of the Federal Union, has no right to send delegates for such a purpose. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor, and safety, the Hon. David L. Swain, M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, are appointed Commissioners to visit Montgomery, Alabama, for the purposes above indicated.

Resolved, further, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested immediately to inform the Commissioners of their appointment, and upon the refusal of any one of them to serve, report the same immediately to the General Assembly.

And the following the yeas and nays on the adoption of Mr. Hanes's amendment restricting the Montgomery commissioners mediatorial action:—

Yeas—Messrs. Albritton, Alfred, Barringer, Barrow, Blue, Booth, Bowman, Branch, Burgin, Bynum, Carson, Clark, of Craven, Clark, of Davidson, Cowles, Crumpler, Dickson, Donnell, Ewell, Faison, Farrow, Ferebee, Folk, Foust, Foy, Gaither, Galloway, Gorrell, Green, of Chatham, Green, of Stanly, Guthrie, Hanes, Harrington, Harris, Hayes, Henry, Howard, Horton, Jordan, Kallum, Kelly, Latham, Liles, Love, of Haywood, Love, of Jackson, McCleese, McMillan, Marsh, Martin, Mendenhall, Merrimon, Newby, Patterson, Perkins, Person, Poindexter, Polk, Potts, Rogers, Russ, Shober, Siler, Simonton, Small, Ward, Waugh, Whitehurst, Winslow, Wright and Yeates—69.

Nays—Messrs. Autry, Batchelor, Baxter, Bridgers, Bullock, Cannady, Cheek, Crawford, Davis of Bladen, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Mecklenburg, Fagg, Ferguson, Fleming, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Jenkins, Lemmonds, Logan, Mitchener, Mordecai, Padgett, Pearson, Pope, Ransom, Shaw, Slade, Stanford, Tapscott, Watson, White, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Williamson, Wishart, Woodard and Wooten—38.

CONGRESS.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, a resolution to inquire as to a conspiracy alleged to exist in the District of Columbia was passed. Several crisis speeches were made, among them one by Mr. Gilmer, thus sketched by the Intelligencer's reporter:—

Mr. Gilmer said he did not think it was too late yet to do something by which our Government can be preserved and peace restored to the greatest people and the greatest nation on the earth. He proceeded to notice the secession movements, and said they would not have obtained many friends if it had not been studiously conveyed that they were measures of peace. He then proceeded to notice the manner in which the public mind at the South had been inflamed by telegrams from this city stating that there was no hope of compromise, and that the rights of the South would be disregarded. He earnestly appealed to the Republicans, who have the power, to act at once. He urged them to nationalize themselves, and render themselves worthy of the blessings of all good people by preserving the Union, and proving their devotion to the Constitution bequeathed to them by their forefathers.

He discussed the proposition that the slavery question, although enveloped in difficulty, could easily be settled if gentlemen would approach it in a fair, honest, and calm spirit. There need not be any serious difficulty on this point. He preferred the Crittenden propositions, but if he could not have them he would take the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. But whatever was done he hoped all men would go together. On the Territorial question, he thought the committee's plan the best of all. If the Republicans accepted those propositions for themselves and offered them to the South, he for one would accept them, and would recommend them and do his utmost to urge their acceptance upon the people of his State. They had only to do this and destroy forever the vain ambition of those men who sought, in their non-compliance with these propositions as a basis of settlement, a pretence to agitate the public mind South to dissever the Union, and upon the ruins of their Federal connexion to build up their own hopes of ambition and aggrandizement.

On Monday, Mr Iverson announced to the Senate the secession of Georgia and his retirement. A message from the President accompanied the Virginia resolutions and highly commended them. He looks with great hope to the result of the Virginia movement. With reference to the peace proposition and the mission of Ex-President Tyler, the President says that he has no authority to enter upon any such agreement as is there proposed, but recommends to Congress to refrain from passing any laws calculated to produce a collision of arms pending the proceedings proposed by Virginia.

Mr Rice presented to the House the Boston Edward Everett memorial, signed by 14,127 out of 19,000 voters in that city. Only two days were occupied in obtaining these signatures. They were readily affixed by persons of all parties, Republicans as well as Democrats and Bell and Everett men. If two days more had been allowed, it is believed that the signatures of nine-tenths of the legal voters could have been obtained. The petition was carried to the Clerk's desk, enveloped in the flag of the Union, amid the applause of a large number of the Representatives and of the spectators.

The Senate amendment to the Kansas bill was adopted, and Kansas is now a State (until she chooses to secede.)

On Tuesday, the Senate attended to the Pacific Road, without final decision. The House talked crisis. Mr. Thad. Stevens, the Pennsylvania abolitionist, expressed his entire concurrence in (Virginia fire-eating) Mr. Pryor's views that no compromise could be effected. Mr. Harris of Md. spoke for the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Van Wyck, New York Republican, counselled conciliation. Mr. Winslow defended the South and reviewed the action of the 33 Committee. He said that the ultimate design of the North was the total abrogation of slavery, and, without guaranties, it could not be expected that the South would remain in the Union.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1861.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK!—In the almost total absence of patriotism from the Halls of Congress, and the almost universal prevalence of a miserable selfishness which looks only to effects upon each man's hopes of preferment, the only reliance of the country is in the people—that people whose voice has been silenced by every State that has seceded! Let the people vote on the Crittenden proposition! It would be ratified by a million majority.

The New Albany (Indiana) Ledger says that in Southern Indiana the vote for it would be almost unanimous, and that in Northern Indiana it would secure a large majority. It is the same in Ohio, adds the Ledger. The city of Cincinnati would give at least 10,000 majority, and the State of Ohio 100,000 majority, for it.

Let the people vote!

PERSONAL MATTERS—ONCE MORE.—Three young men, (W. L. Rose, H. McKethan, and Wm. A. Rose,) all of them, we are told, Democrats until they became Disunionists, have avowed themselves the authors of that creditable production signed "A Fayetteville Whig," and published in the Wilmington Journal of the 26th inst. With the avowal of authorship, they assumed, of course, the exposure and the characteristics assigned the author in the last Observer. There is no need to repeat that denunciation. It is very generally understood that neither *could* have written the communication, that neither *did* write it, and that the only part either had in the matter was to copy and perhaps mail the production of another. Indeed, we have satisfactory evidence, only second hand from the parties themselves, that their agency in the matter was only that which the public voice ascribes to them. *They* have been sufficiently punished. *The author*, we think, will not long go "unwhipt of justice." So much for that. Now to another matter.

But a few hours after the issue of the Observer on Monday last, a friend brought us a copy of the New York Times upon which the marvelous epistle to the Journal pretended to be founded. It is on exhibition at this office, and has already been seen and read by many. It fully sustains our statement on Monday, as we shall proceed to show. We begin by publishing again the statement in the Journal:

"The New York Times, *Raymond's paper*, which is announced as the Metropolitan organ of Old Abe, and whose quarto sheet is daily filled with vile and vulgar abuse of the South, recognised last week, the Fayetteville Observer as a faithful ally, and devoted over a column editorially to extracts from one number of its Southern brother! The Times referred Mr. Crittenden to the Observer for proof that the people of the South were satisfied with the Union as it is, and wanted none of his compromises! Will the Observer "deny this?"

In the first sentence there are two falsehoods: one, a falsehood pure and simple, a deliberate invention; the other a falsehood, because it conveys, as was intended, a falsehood. The first falsehood is the statement that the Times "recognized, last week, the Fayetteville Observer as a faithful ally." There is not one word in the article referring to the Observer, in any manner whatever, except as a paper in which, (so it states,) among the conservative Press of the State, all filled with them, it finds "the resolutions of numerous county meetings, and other indications of popular sentiment." The second falsehood is, that the Times "devoted over a column to extracts from one number" of the Observer. It is meant to be understood that these extracts are of *things said by the Observer*. Yet in the whole article the only expression of ours quoted is this: "*Richmond County.*—A gentleman in the upper end writes us on the 25th ult." That sounds very Black Republicanish! Only think of it for an instant: "a gentleman writes us on the 25th ult."!! What terms of reproach are strong enough to characterize the conduct of the unfortunate young man who has been guilty of this most detestable act of treason? As we write we are seized with an overpowering feeling of horror at the guilt we incurred in writing and printing this dreadful thing: "A gentleman writes," &c. &c. We quit the subject with intense disgust and turn to the Times's article to state its contents.

It gives, what it calls, "the spirit of the resolves" of public meetings in Randolph, Cumberland, (County,) Rockfish, Wilkes, Kingsbury, Robeson, Stanly. Then, the words which followed "a gentleman writes," viz: "People in this vicinity are very much opposed to secession." Next is an extract from the Salisbury Watchman concerning Rowan sentiment as expressed by public meetings. [Poor Bruner, we pity him; won't he catch it from "a Salisbury Whig"?] And finally the column of "extracts from one number" of the Observer—(the Times says *two*—but while the writer's hand was in, he thought he would make as big a falsehood as possible)—closes with an extract from the proceedings of the Legislature. That is all. We shall be careful as to what we print hereafter. We have on hand now a statement of a "horrid murder," or something of the sort. But really we are afraid to publish it. The Times may copy the statement, and if, as honest papers do, it credits it to us, "A Fayetteville Whig" may write to the Wilmington Journal not only that the Observer was again "recognized as a faithful ally," but that its Editors had committed a felony, for they had been credited by the Times with "a horrid murder."

In beginning a new paragraph, for the especial benefit of the second and last clause of the paragraph from the Journal, we are reminded by the sentence with which we were about to begin it, of a little book, called "Father Tom and the Pope;" a wonderful favorite with us, full of excellent sense and running over with fun. The book was written to demolish Romish dogmas *by defending them.* The characters are the Pope and Father Tom, a wild Irish Priest who had followed his local fame as a controversialist in its flight to the Eternal City. Father Tom was invited to dine with his Holiness, and the two got on a spree, Friday as it was; for, says the chronicler, "there's no fast on the dhrink, any how—glory be to God!" The Irishman gave his Holiness "a taste of his quality" as a controversialist, (while they both took several tastes of whiskey punch,) and among others occurred the following passage at arms:—

"Come, then, Misther Pope," says he, "should up that purty face ov yours, and answer me this question. Which 'ud be the biggest lie, if I said I seen a turkey-cock lying on the broad ov his back, and picking the stars out ov the sky, or if I was to say that I seen a gandher in the same intherestin' posture, raycreating himself wid similar asthronomical experiments? Answer me that, you ould swaddler?" says he. * * * *

"In troth, then," says the Pope, "I dunna which 'ud be the biggest lie; to my mind," says he, "the one appears to be about as big a bounce as the other."

"Why, then, you poor simpleton," says his Riv'rence, "don't you persave, that forbye the advantage the gandher 'ud have in the length ov his neck, it 'ud be next to empossible for the turkey-cock lying thataway to see what he was about, by rason ov his djollars and other accouthrements hanging back over his eyes? The one about as big a bounce as the other! Oh, you misfortunate crethur! if you had ever larned your A. B. C. in theology, you'd have known that there's a differ betuxt them two lies so great, that, bedad, I wouldn't wondher if it 'ud make a balance ov five years in purgathory to the sowl that 'ud be in it. Ay, and if it wasn't that the Church is too liberal entirely, so she is, it 'ud cost his heirs and succissors betther nor ten pounds to have him out as soon as the other. Get along, man, and take half-a-year at dogmatical theology: go and read your Dens, you poor dunce, you!"

Beyond all dispute, Father Tom has demonstrated that there is a difference in the quality of lies. For the nonce, we accept his demonstration, will apply it to the case in hand, and show that "there's a differ betuxt them two lies" (first and second clauses of Journal article) very great indeed, though we trust that their author may not pass even one "ov five years in purgathory." The first clause contains simply falsehoods. The second adds forgery to falsehood by inserting "the Observer" where the Times used the words "the voice of the people." Read the last clause of the Journal writer's *statement* of what the Times said, and in connection with it the following, *which is what the Times actually said:*—

"Would it not be well for Crittenden and others, who claim to speak in the name of the conservative portion of the South, to listen to the voice of the people, and to demand no more than they demand?"

We trust the "differ" is plain even to the comprehension of the Journal's correspondent. If not, we can only echo Father Tom's recommendation to his Holiness, by wishing our friend a pleasant "half-a-year at dogmatical theology."

We have done. We only ask, in conclusion, that the people will keep a sharp look-out for the next cute trick of "A Fayetteville Whig," whose objects will be better understood *when his name is known.*

OF COURSE.—The Wilmington Journal, meddling with private concerns in a manner unwarrantable and beneath a paper pretending even to respectability, has published sundry communications from Fayetteville containing statements as to the Editors of this paper as private individuals. On Monday last we very distinctly *proved*—we did not merely give our own statement—that these statements were false. Not a syllable of those proofs, not a syllable even to show that we denied the statements, is allowed to appear in the Journal. Comment is unnecessary. The statement of the case is as harsh a thing as we could possibly say of the Journal. Its conduct has not surprised us; nor, we suppose, any one who knows any thing of its character.

While on the subject, it is proper to add, that the Journal intimates an anticipation of a demand from us for the names of the writers. That is altogether a mistake. We expect to know the name of the writer, but could not learn it from the Journal, for that paper has probably no knowledge of it. Of course we never cared to inquire *who sent* the communication to the Journal. Every body knows and knew that.

WHERE ARE THE MEMBERS?—We called attention in our last to the great number of members of both Houses of the Legislature who are "found missing" when the most important votes are taken. 16 out of 50 in the Senate, and 33 out of 120 in the Commons, missing on the important votes about sending Commissioners to Washington City and Montgomery. And in Tuesday's proceedings of the Commons, as detailed in our Reporter's letter to-day, the yeas and nays showed 29, 26, 33, 41, and 46, absent out of 120. Where are they? We hope they have neither got the small pox nor runaway for fear of it. (Some of them have got the disunion fever, which is a much worse disease.) And we trust they were not at John Kane's, where, according to the Greensborough Patriot, so much patriotism and punch are imbibed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAX BILL.—As well as we can make out from the proceedings of the Legislature, the tax bill introduced by the Committee of ways and means was amended by substituting for their proposed specific taxes a general increase of 25 per cent. only on the taxes of last year. This makes the tax on slaves, old and young, about $1 15 each. For the sum of $700,000, thus cut off from the supplies, there is to be an issue of "Treasury notes, or bills receivable."

It is a singular provision of the law in that State, that the ordinary planting land, about three-fourths of the whole State, is valued for taxation, under an old assessment, at only 20 cents an acre, though worth $10 or $15 an acre, and the rice lands at $25, though worth $200 an acre. A tax, therefore, of $2 on the $100 of such valuation is in reality a tax of perhaps only 25 cents on the $100 of actual valuation. So we learn by a letter from a friend in Columbia.

A TRUE MAN.—It will be recollected that ex-President Fillmore was the first of three Commissioners appointed by a Union meeting in New York in December, to proceed to the South and make explanations and give assurances. Mr. Fillmore's reply to the notification of his appointment, dated Dec. 19th, has only now been published. It closes with the following noble sentiments:—

"This is certainly an honorable and a patriotic mission, and did I believe it could do any good, I should not hesitate a moment to undertake it. But you will pardon me for saying frankly that, in my opinion, our Southern brethren require no assurance beyond that of the meeting, and the address and resolutions, to convince them that the members of that meeting and those they represented, now are, and at all times have been willing to do them justice, and have done their utmost to maintain their constitutional rights; and to go there and inform them merely of this fact, which is all we can do, is, in my opinion, a work of supererogation.

"What they want, and what I want, is some assurance from the republican party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all unconstitutional slave laws; live up to the compromises of the Constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such reliable assurance as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our southern brethren to follow our example, and restore harmony and fraternal affection between the North and the South.

"At present, our labors should be here. Let us put ourselves right, and then we can with more confidence and justice appeal to them; and I am happy to say that recent indications lead me to hope that this may be done. I am especially gratified to see the patriotic and sensible article in the Albany Journal of last Monday. Standing, as the senior editor of that paper does, at the head of his party, it required great moral courage and good sense and devoted patriotism to indite and publish such an article. But I regard it as evidence that there are men in the Republican party, who have been regarded as most ultra, who see the danger that threatens, and are willing to sacrifice all false pride, and even party itself to save the country. I cannot doubt that there are many more such; and from that source I look for the salvation of the country. But I cannot say more. I have written in the utmost haste, that a substitute may be appointed in my place.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29.—The Legislature has resolved to decline entering into negotiations with Virginia for maintaining the suspension of hostilities.

The correspondence between Gov. Pickens and Commissionor Hayne at Washington has been published.

The Governor instructed Mr. Hayne to make a final demand for the forts, and await a reasonable time for an answer. If it is refused, Fort Sumter must be taken.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Jan. 26.—The following is the vote on immediate secession—yeas 113, nays 17.

READING, PA., Jan. 28.—One hundred guns were fired here to-day for the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill of Rhode Island. The citizens are very jubilant over it as it is the first tender of the olive branch of conciliation to the South, and is therefore hailed as the harbinger of peace.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.—Letters have been received here from Lincoln, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the Border States' proposition as a reasonable basis for an adjustment. This information is reliable. Soon after the electoral votes shall be counted in the Senate on the second Wednesday in February he will acquaint the public with his views of the pending crisis.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—Ex-President Tyler arrived here from Washington. As yet he has been unable to effect any decided measures as Commissioner. He thinks that there is little to hope for from Washington city. The last remedy is the Convention of Commissioners there on the 4th of February. He has not yet despaired of the Union.

He has received a telegram from South Carolina which leads him to believe that notwithstanding the resolutions of her Legislature, published in the papers to-day, about the Virginia proposition, that Commissioner Robertson is still negotiating with her.

A gentleman asked him (the ex-President) if South Carolina had all her demands guaranteed, would she come back into the Union. His answer was, that if the other States did he thought that she would be bound to do so.

AUSTIN, Jan. 29.—The Texas Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message recommends the calling of a Convention.

Resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State after she has pronounced her separation from the Union.

The Legislature is in favor of immediate secession by a majority of three to one.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 29.—The Convention has adopted a resolution instructing delegates to the Southern Convention to insist upon the enactment of such measures as would forever prevent opening the African slave trade.

The Convention has adjourned to the 4th March.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Abolition meeting held here last night was broken up, and the hall taken possession of by a large body of men.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Both Houses of the Legislature are considering a resolution for appointing Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February. In the Senate a bill has been introduced authorizing suits against cities and counties where fugitive slaves are rescued, the cities to recover from the individuals, who also are made liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Four companies of Artillery arrived here last night. We have now here a Federal force amounting to nearly one thousand men. The Governors of Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, all join in the Virginia movement, for a Convention of the States, to be held at this place on the 4th of February.

Another cheering sign is the remark of Mr. Seward (the Lincoln Premier) to the Chicago Board of Trade,—that "the question of slavery is not now to be taken into account. *We must save the Union*, and then "we shall save all that is worth saving."—*N. Y. Express.*

Maryland Commissioners to the Virginia Conference.—Governor Hicks has appointed the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Hon. William T. Goldsborough, Hon. John W. Crisfield and Hon. J. Dixon Roman, Commissioners on the part of Maryland to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, in Washington, on the 4th day of February, to consider and co-operate in the adoption and recommendation of efficient measures to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed.

Kentucky Commissioners.—The Legislature has appointed the following Commissioners to meet the Commissioners from Virginia in Washington on the 4th Feb. viz:—James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Gov. Morehead, Wm

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina rejecting the proposition of Virginia presented to that body by her Special Commissioner, the Hon. John Robertson, and declaring it to be the positive and unalterable determination of South Carolina never to return to the Union from which she has seceded, will greatly complicate and embarrass the action of the Border States, which are honorably and actively striving for a fair, equitable, full, final and satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties out of which has grown the secession movement in the Cotton States. We believe that, with the solitary exception of South Carolina, a majority of the people in every other seceded State are impressed with the idea or hope that such a settlement will be effected, and that a reconstruction of the Union upon this basis will follow. We do not believe that in one of them, with the exception above named, was public opinion, at the time of the passage of the respective ordinances, averse to a reconstruction upon such a basis. The course of South Carolina has been shaped obviously from the beginning so as to frustrate all negotiations and arrangements looking even to the possibility of her resuming her former place in the confederacy. Her object has been to shiver the whole structure to atoms beyond all restoration, and organize a separate and distinct nationality under the style and title of the "Southern Confederacy," to be composed of the Cotton States only. It is notorious that the real cause of her secession was not the cause of any of the States that have followed her example. Mr. Maxcy Gregg, one of the secession leaders and a member of her late Convention, very distinctly and significantly pointed to the true operative reason when he declared in that body immediately after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, that they had at last accomplished what for *forty years* they had been struggling after.

Mr. Gregg is a true representative of political opinion in South Carolina. He is, in fact, the embodiment of that peculiar doctrine of her's about federal relations, which, from its excessive ultraism, has long since extinguished in her bosom all calm consideration—all rational appreciation—of the benefits of a government capable, under the sanctions and restrictions of the Constitution, of dispensing unlimited happiness upon a nation. Therefore, when Mr. Gregg exultingly said what he did about the *forty years* struggle, he declared in effect, for himself and his State, that Black Republican and Abolition aggressions and the election of Lincoln, were not the moving causes, but only the pretext for secession. Now, in confirmation of Mr. Gregg's assertion, South Carolina refuses to listen to any terms of accommodation—will not even consent to any reparation of her wrongs—will accept no amends—but with a stern, defiant implacability, tells us that she will never, under any circumstances, renew her membership in the Union.

Well, we see but one recourse for the border States, after being thus notified of her determination, and that is, to trouble her with no further commissioners, but leave her to the grandeur of that amazing destiny which her ravished vision sees looming up in the future. We say let her steer her own course, and let us meddle not with her matters. Virginia, it seems, made a great mistake in supposing that a redress of grievances was, in the estimation of South Carolina, any satisfaction to the aggrieved party—that reparation of a wrong was the slightest atonement for it. Judging from herself, Virginia thought that if the North would, in a spirit of justice and honor, abandon its miserable dogmas, and agree to live with the South in the Union upon terms of equality, fraternity and fidelity, and give reliable securities for the observance of said term—South Carolina might without comprising one jot or tittle of her pride or dignity, or welfare, resume her former position, and, under the auspices of a government exercising only its proper powers in the proper way, enjoy the blessings which it could not but dispense. But Virginia miscalculated both the wisdom of her former sister and her own influence. She has been politely reminded that she put herself to very unnecessary trouble and expense in organizing this commission to Charleston; and instead of Judge Robertson's coming back to Richmond with a flattering response to our legislative invitation in his pocket, he comes back with only—a flee in his ear.

We say again, let South Carolina pursue' in peace her own fortunes. We would have no further interference whatever with her affairs, either by any of the States north of her or by the Federal Government. We would have her to test in the most effectual manner, the merits of that separate nationality which she has so long been panting for and which she is now preparing to realize.—*Petersburg Express.*

Other Purposes in View.—One would suppose, from the apprehensions felt, that a President of the United States was a dictator, and could do just as he pleased. The fact is, he is helpless and harmless, unless he is supported by a majority in both Houses of Congress. If the Southern States had not run away, we had both Houses of Congress, and Lincoln could have done nothing. He and his party would have been forced to ask concessions; to beg for support. It can't be true that these States left from any apprehensions of Lincoln's power; he had none. He attempt coercion! Where could he have got the money to carry out any Republican plan or policy, to coerce anybody? To run away, and leave the purse and sword in the hands of the Republican party, was the most insane policy ever adopted. These States were not afraid; couldn't have been. They had other reasons. The pioneers in the movement have a purpose they don't avow, and have only used the slavery question to "fire the Southern heart." They affect to be indignant, because Virginia and other border States lose their slaves; do they propose a remedy? Not they. They would deprive us of all claim for their restoration.
Richmond Whig.

Hon. John J. Crittenden.—Those who heard the speech of Gov. Bragg in the Commons Hall on Friday evening last, will long remember the beautiful and eloquent compliment which he paid to John J. Crittenden, the patriot and sage of Kentucky. In contrast with this we present the following extracts from the Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of the disunionists:

"Mr. Crittenden is full of lamentations on the fall of the Union. In Congress, and out of Congress—on the hustings, and in the Senate—the Union is the theme of his laudation, and its destruction the burden of his woes; yet, there is not a man alive—not Seward, nor Lincoln, nor Greely—who has done more to dissolve the Union than the Hon. John J. Crittenden.

"He has never respected the people of the South and therefore has always counselled their submission to Northern insolence and aggression. He has all those lively hopes which spring from contempt. He has ever been, however unintentionally, one of the deadliest enemies of the South."

This traitorous sheet hates Mr. Crittenden because he deplores dissolution, and because he is now laboring to prevent the middle States from following the bad example of South Carolina. Whatever the issue may be, the name and services of John J. Crittenden in this crisis will be green in the memories of all good men long after the Keitts and Rhetts of our misguided sister State shall have been forgotten.—*Ral. Standard.*

Death of a Hero of 1812.—A special dispatch from New York announces the death of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, the hero of the brig "Gen. Armstrong," in the war of 1812.

A NEW DECADE OF COMMERCE.

From the New York Courier.

The year 1860 closed the sixth decade of the present century. In reviewing the commercial features of the important years since the discovery of gold in California, or from 1850 to 1860, the progress of the United States, as a nation, and of the individual States, may be looked upon as the most extraordinary that ever occurred in the world. Whether we look at the increase of population throughout the country, the progress of manufactures, the extension of commerce to portions of the world previously unexplored, the addition of new States and Territories, or the relative position of the United States as one of the nations of the earth, we may well claim the recent decade of years as one of unequalled importance.

We propose, however, to consider it only with reference to its commercial changes; and here we have abundant evidence of the progress of the age. The agricultural products of the country—its tonnage, imports and exports, mineral products, coinage, manufactures, &c., have all increased beyond precedent.

The production of gold in this country, from 1790 up to 1850, in the aggregate, did not exceed twenty millions of dollars. Now we find by the official report that up to June 30, 1860, (the end of the fiscal year,) the product of domestic gold alone has been over four hundred and eighty-nine millions of dollars, deposited as follows, in addition to large sums exported coastwise without entry at the custom-house:

Philadelphia Mint,	$239,353,819 74
San Francisco Mint,	117,961,611 56
New Orleans Mint,	22,383,394 83
Charlotte Mint,	5,003,016 84
Dahlonega Mint,	6,005,720 90
Assay Office, New York,	98,554,956 34
Total gold,	$489,312,529 21
Add silver,	3,584,165 38
Total gold and silver,	$402,896,685 59

There is no ground to suppose that the next ten years will show a less production than the above.

The coinage of foreign and domestic gold and silver from the year 1793 to 1860 was	$713,200,014
While for the ten years past it was	518,442,196
For fifty-three previous years,	$194,757,818

The exports of domestic products to foreign countries in the past ten years have approached three thousand millions of dollars, commencing in 1850-'51, with about two hundred millions, and going up in 1859-'60 to nearly double that sum. This progress is indicated by the following table, with the imports for consumption:

Year.	Imports for consumption.	Exports of specie and bullion.	Domestic exports, including specie & bullion.
1851,	$205,929,811	$29,472,252	$218,387,511
1852,	200,577,739	42,674,135	209,658,366
1853,	255,272,740	27,486,575	230,976,157
1854,	282,914,077	41,436,456	278,241,064
1855,	235,310,152	56,247,343	275,156,846
1856,	299,858,570	45,745,485	326,964,908
1857,	345,973,724	69,136,922	362,960,682
1858,	261,952,909	52,633,147	324,644,421
1859,	324,258,421	63,887,411	342,279,491
1860,	335,230,919	66,546,239	382,788,662
Total,	$2,747,279,062	$495,266,265	$2,952,058,108

Thus we have exported nearly five hundred millions of gold and silver to meet balances of our foreign trade, without impoverishing our own people, but at the same time adding to the quantities on hand among the banks and among the people.

The tonnage of the United States now exceeds 5,000,000 tons. Ten years ago it was much less than four millions.

In order to carry on the public business with satisfaction, Congress has spent in the past ten years $16,145,885 in the construction of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, &c.

The custom-house duties amount, on the average, to the small sum of two dollars per head annually—a burden not to be named. It falls not upon the poor, except in the single item of sugar, where the country pays six millions annually in order to sustain the domestic product in Louisiana. The whole duties amounted in the last year to fifty-three millions of dollars.

The Cotton Supply.—The English press continues to manifest much solicitude in regard to the future supply of cotton, on account of apprehended troubles in the United States; and projects are already proposed looking to the investment of capital for the cultivation of the cotton plant in Turkey, Australia and Africa.

The Liverpool Post says the eligibility of Australia for cotton growing, as represented the other day by Mr. Mackay, is confirmed by a gentleman who, writing to the Times, states that the seasons in Australia afford three months longer for the growth of the plant than in America, that the cotton grown there is the best in the world, and that he looks forward to the day when cotton will be the great agricultural staple of that continent.

The correspondent of the London Times, at Constantinople, having expatiated at length upon the feasibility of cultivating cotton in Asiatic Turkey, the subject was receiving attention.

The London Saturday Review considers the question of cotton supply in its various aspects, and concludes as follows:—

"With opportunities at least equal to our dangers—with the whole tropical world open to our influence,—and the most populous of tropical countries under our sceptre—it will be national suicide if we do not strain every nerve to emancipate ourselves from moral servitude to a community of slave owners."

The London News treats the subject elaborately, in the same general tenor, and concludes thus:

"What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want, within our own dependencies or elsewhere. The case is in our hands. Australia or India could give us all we want, but not without some pains on our own part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops, but we must be ready to dispense with any amount of American cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution."

British Feeling.—The London Times of the 10th instant, alluding to Lord Palmerston's speech at the recent Southampton banquet, says:

"The third topic dwelt upon by Lord Palmerston is the future, if indeed we may not say the actual, disruption of the American Union. While Italy is consolidating, America is disintegrating. That privilege of a single entire nationality which Italy is shedding tears of blood to obtain, America is flinging recklessly away. The Southern States expected sympathy for their undertaking from the public opinion of this country. The tone of the press has already done much to undeceive them; and if any thing more is required, they have the assurance of our disapprobation from the person whose public station gives him the right, and whose intuitive sympathy with the feelings of the nation gives him the power, better than any one to express its opinion."

Death of Ex-Governor Letcher.—Ex-Governor Robert P. Letcher died in Frankfort, Kentucky, on Thursday night, after a protracted illness. He served in the State Legislature many terms, and was some years in Congress. In 1840 he was elected Governor of Kentucky. Subsequently he was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Fillmore.

Flag of South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina did not adopt the report of its committee proposing a flag for that State, but amended the report so as to adopt a flag with a blue ground, having a white oval in the centre, and a golden palmetto thereon. There is also to be a white inner crescent in the upper flag-staff corner.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Standard of the 31st ult. we find several sketches of speeches stating the positions of members, deferred at the time of their delivery and since written out by themselves. Among those on the passage of the House Convention Bill, some days ago:—

"Mr Burgin of McDowell said, that he was now in favor of a Convention, and had been since the beginning of the session, but he was not satisfied with the restriction in the bill now before us. It amounted to a reflection upon the people of the West, whom in part he had the honor to represent. He preferred an open Convention, or if this could not be obtained, he preferred such a one as would not reflect upon his section. Nothing but the *great necessity* of the case could induce him to vote for the present bill. He voted for it, solemnly protesting against the unnecessary restriction in the bill."

Several other Western members took the same view.

"Mr Liles of Anson remarked that although he, with a large majority of his constituents, was opposed to the calling of a Convention at the present time, and though the bill was objectionable to him in some features, it provided for submitting the question "Convention or no Convention" to the people, and to vote against the bill appeared to him to indicate a distrust of them. He should therefore vote *aye;* but with the lights before him, did not hesitate to say he should vote "no Convention" at the polls."

"Mr Winslow of Randolph said: before casting my vote upon this question, I wish to say that I have made less noise perhaps than any other member upon this floor. But sir, I have listened respectfully to the arguments upon both sides of the House, and from the conclusions to which I have arrived, I am left entirely a one sided man upon the question. Sir, I am acting under instructions from a constituency numbering over two thousand voters, who look upon the calling of a Convention at this time as a step towards precipitating the State out of the Union; consequently I shall vote in the negative."

When the question was had on the resolutions to send commissioners to Washington and Montgomery:—

"Mr Cowles of Yadkin said: Mr Speaker, I feel great hesitation in casting my vote upon the resolutions. But believing as I do that the Union of these States cannot be preserved with the cotton States out of it, and that these commissioners, restricted as they are can do no harm, and may do great good, having the power only to act as mediators between the State of Alabama, and other seceding States, and the General Government, upon the propositions contained in the Crittenden resolutions, and believing that those resolutions ought to be and areac ceptable to the Southern people, I vote—aye."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—A Convention having been called by the Legislature, I take the liberty of calling upon DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Esq., of Brunswick County, to be a candidate for a seat in that body; and knowing that your paper circulates to some extent there, ask you to insert this. We are told that our best men should be elected to the Convention, and I am sure every one will acknowledge Mr. Russell to be one of the best in all respects, and as much interested in slave property as any man in the county.

CONSERVATIVE.

☞ Wilmington Herald please copy.

WHITE OAK, N. C., Jan. 28.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Our community was thrown into an excitement last Tuesday night by the shooting of a man. Wiley Hall shot John Burk, an Irishman, so dead that he never breathed afterwards. He was shot through the heart. Hall is arrested, and is confined in jail. Hall was sober, but Burk was drinking.

Richmond Academy,

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO., N. C.

THE next regular session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 28th of January 1861, under the supervision of the Rev. JONA. H. DALLY, A. B., Principal.

The superior advantages of this school, located as it is in a region proverbially healthy, and a community not excelled by any other for intelligence, refinement and morality, under the charge of a gentleman of experience in teaching, commend it to the consideration of parents and guardians having children to educate.

In addition to all the highest branches of a thorough English and Classical education, it will be the earnest aim of the principal to see to the moral training of those committed to his care, without the slightest sectarian bias. Students prepared to enter any College in the Southern States if desired.

The school room will soon be fitted up with improved and convenient furniture, and a few well selected and useful illustrative instruments and maps.

No pains will be spared to make the school room attractive, and the duties and associations of the scholar pleasing.

Board can be had with excellent accommodation for from $10 to $12 per month.

TERMS:

For instruction in the common English branches $12 50 per session of 22 weeks; to which as a basis will be added $2 50 for each branch of higher English and Mathematics; for each Ancient Language $5; French $5; Penciling and Crayoning each $5.

No deduction will be made for the absence of students unless in cases of protracted illness.

For other particulars address the Principal.

JONA. H. DALLY.

Jan'y 30. 92-4tpd

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS."
Rev. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."
Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
Dr. A. A. HAYES.
Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW.
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Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.*
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.
President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☜

BROWN'S TROCHES

Dec'r 22. 81*6mi

THE VOICE OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE!

It was stated in our last that petitions signed by more than 300,000 Northern voters had already been presented to Congress in favor of the Crittenden or similar measures. Added to that was the great Boston memorial, signed by four-fifths of the voters of that stronghold of Northern sentiment in but two days time. Now see what is doing in the Empire State, and who will say there is "*no hope?*"

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The New York Memorial to Congress.—37,754 *Petitioners for Peace.*—Yesterday afternoon, the New York city memorial to Congress asking for the passage of the "Border State Resolutions," or some plan of pacification substantially similar, was forwarded by express to the Citizens' Committee, now in Washington. The petition is signed by 37,754 genuine, responsible names, is 1,768 feet in length, and makes, closely packed, a roll more than two feet thick. This document, in its origin, and the various steps of its history, is the most significant expression of the real popular will, ever sent from this city to the Federal capital.

The memorial was drawn up about two weeks ago by a gentleman who felt a deep interest in the peaceful settlement of our national troubles, and was shown by him to his business friends, among whom were representatives of all the political parties. The good sense, justice, and equity of the "Border State Resolutions," when once explained, impressed all alike, even those Republicans who had been most zealous in the Presidential canvass; while the judicious language of the memorial greatly commended it to their favor. Everybody signed it; and the expressions of confidence in its efficacy were so unanimous and enthusiastic, that a large number of our most distinguished citizens held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce a day or two after the memorial was drafted, formally adopted it as their own, and appointed a committee to circulate copies of it for signature, throughout the city and State. This was on the 18th inst. On the 19th inst., the Committee got out the copies, and set canvassers at work. In eight secular days, they have obtained from the city alone nearly 40,000 names; and the circulation may be said to have just commenced. To go over the city thoroughly, and visit the people at their stores, shops, or houses, would require ten men in each ward, instead of two or three, and thirty days, instead of eight. Had time or circumstances permitted such a close canvass, there is no doubt that almost the entire male population of this metropolis, old enough and intelligent enough, to write their names, with the exception of a few hundred incurable Abolition fanatics, would have appended their signatures to this petition for peace.

The canvassers report hundreds of cases where Republicans of the most rabid type greeted the request for their autographs with scorn and contempt at first, but, on being told what the "Border State Resolutions" were, confessed themselves willing to abandon their extreme views, meet their Democratic citizens half way, and put down their names. Among the specimens of chirography attached to this memorial are the sign-manual of all the leading participators in the famous Republican meeting, held at the Exchange on the afternoon before election day. To illustrate the unanimity with which intelligent people of all parties, and of all professions and pursuits, approve of the proposed measure, we may state that from one end to the other of Maiden Lane—a street in which an immense variety of trades and pecuniary interests are represented—only six persons could be found who refused to sign the memorial.

Copies have hardly yet begun to come in from the rural districts, but those which have reached the city are fairly burdened with names. Wherever the memorials are scattered, they kindle the popular mind like fire in a prairie. It was this identical petition to which 14,000 signatures were obtained in Boston in less than a week, and which was presented to Congress on Monday. The same paper is now circulating through the length and breadth of New Jersey, and people of all parties are signing it.

MILITARY DISORDER.—Col. John Cunningham, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, addressed a written communication to it on the 26th January, in which he charged, and offered to prove, from abundant testimony at his command, the "drunkenness" and "turbulence" and street straggling, by day and night, of the enlisted men who are or have been at the Arsenal.

1861.

JAS. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 89-itf

Fresh Garden Seeds,

FROM

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously. JAS. N. SMITH,

North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 19. 89-itf

THE PRESBYTERIAN *Historical Almanac,*

AND

Annual Remembrancer of the Church for 1861,

By JOSEPH M. WILSON.

PRICE $1 12.

For sale by M. E. DYE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Religious, School, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 30. 92-1m

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, somewhere between Fayetteville, N. C., and Ashland, Virginia, NINE Certificates of Stock of one share each, in the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Co. Any information in relation thereto, may be sent to the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville, or to me at Ashland, Va. Application will be made for a renewal of the said Certificates. HENRY SAUNDERS

Jan'y 25, 1861. 92-3t

NOTICE.

THE books of accounts and the sums of money due and owing to Michael Smith having been assigned and set over to the subscriber for a valuable consideration; all persons indebted to the said Michael Smith, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and are hereby notified to make payment to no other person. A. McRIMMON.

Jan'y 15, 1861. 88-i8t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87tlypd

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

LIME

100 BARRELS FRESH LIME, in prime order. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Dec'r 24, 1860. 81tf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly acilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 2, 1860 6-tuy

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 29.—The Governors of the Northern States are taking measures to secure the appointment of Commissioners to the National Convention at Washington. The Governor of Illinois, with the approbation of Mr. Lincoln, will appoint Commissioners from this State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President has discontinued the work on all the public buildings now in course of erection at Charleston, New Orleans, and other ports of the seceding States, and also on all the Southern fortifications; and no money will be paid out of the public treasury to the contractors engaged on these works, except in payment of services heretofore rendered.

Several days ago Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, was sent a draft on the sub-treasury at Charleston, in payment of an allowed claim against the Government. This draft was returned with the notice that there was no money in the subtreasury, and he was then given a draft on New York, which was paid. To-day the Treasury Department received his receipt in full for $1500, the amount of his claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The conduct of South Carolina towards the Commissioner from Virginia has seriously damaged the cause of secession, not only in the Old Dominion but with some who rather sympathized with the Palmetto State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—To the despatch of ex-Senator Mallory threatening an attack on Fort Pickens, the government has answered that the provisions on board the Brooklyn, destined for the Fort, must be landed; that the soldiers will remain on board the Brooklyn, which ship, with other U. S. vessels, must remain in the harbor. If the fort be attacked, the artillery companies are to be thrown into the fort, and general defence against attack is to be made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Corwin received to-day the following despatch from the Governor of Rhode Island. "The Legislature to-day appointed Commissioners to the Washington Convention of Feb. 4th. God give success to the movement!"

Seward's Views.—The Boards of Trade of Milwaukee and Chicago paid their respects yesterday to the President, and to Senators Douglas, Seward and others.

In their interview with the President, the latter said:—"If Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall my retirement from it, he will be a happy man."

Senator Seward, in the course of his conversation with the members of the two boards said:—"Heretofore the cry of save the Union has been raised when the Union was not in danger. I tell you, my friends, that the question of slavery is not now to be taken into account. We are to save the Union, and then we will have all the rest that is worth saving."—*Wash. Letter.*

Alabama.—The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill, requiring all free negroes to leave the State by the 1st of January, 1862, or be sold into slavery.

Tennessee.—The Tennessee Legislature authorizes the appointment of Commissioners to Washington, but none to Montgomery.

Finances of Mississippi.—The Convention of Mississippi has before it two propositions for raising a sufficient amount of revenue to meet the exigencies of the State in its new relations. One proposition is to issue Treasury notes and bonds in such sums as from time to time are needed, not to exceed in the aggregate $5,000,000, nor to run for a longer time than five years; the other to establish a great State Bank, with a capital of $10,000,000, at Jackson; the State to be a stockholder in the bank to the extent of $5,000,000; and for the subscription a special tax to be levied and collected of the people at the rate of $500,000 per annum for ten years. The bank is not to issue more than three dollars to one of the capital stock, and after the 1st of March, 1862, the Legislature may compel the redemption of the notes in gold and silver.—*Nat. Int.*

Resistance to Secession.—Intelligence has reached Richmond, Va., that previous to the passage of the Georgia ordinance of secession, Harrison W. Riley, a prominent citizen of the mountain region of that State, proclaimed in another portion of Georgia that he was on his way home, and intended to raise a party and take possession of the United States Mint at Dahlonega, for the United States government, in case Georgia passed a secession ordinance.

His declaration caused considerable excitement at Milledgeville, and the Governor was requested to send a military force to Dahlonega, but had not done so at the date of the advices.

On the same authority as the above, we learn that there is a considerable Union element in the mountains of Georgia, and an anti-secession meeting was held in Pickens county, when they heard of the passage of the secession ordinance. The old Stars and Stripes were run up, and the demonstrations of resistance to secession were emphatic and unequivocal.

The impression, however, at Milledgeville, was that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the ordinance of secession, and co-operate in the formation of a Southern Cotton States Republic.

Supreme Court.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Tomlinson vs. Payne, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. In Williams vs. Schermerhorn, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Williams vs. Daniel, in equity, from Warren, demurrer allowed and bill dismissed. In Hunt vs. Frasier, in equity, from Granville.

By BATTLE, J. In State vs. Glover, from Guilford, declaring that there is no error. In Warner vs. Robbins, in equity, from Beaufort, decree reversed and reformed. In Alston vs. Lee, in equity, from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs. In Beddard vs. Hart, in equity, from Pitt.

By MANLY, J. In Mendenhall vs. Parish, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Bland vs. Scott, from Chatham, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Eborn vs. Waldo, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill. In Mitchell vs. Ward, in equity, from Martin, reversing the order.—*Raleigh Standard.*

New York and Wilmington Steam Line.—The Steamship North Carolina, just built for the Wilmington and New York Steamship Company, arrived here yesterday about noon, on her first trip. She is a handsome iron-built propeller steamer, and seems to be admirably adapted to the trade. Her register is 650 tons, with light draft of water and fine capacity for stowage, which she can readily fill up with cotton, at good rates.

She has neat and comfortable accommodations for some twenty passengers, and a summer trip in her would no doubt be very pleasant, or, for that matter, a winter trip, to those not quite so sensitive upon the score of sea-sickness. We presume, however, that her main business will be in the way of freight.

We are pleased to learn that so far the Steamship line to this port has met with a satisfactory success, and that the prospects are that it will be eminently so.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Return of the Japanese.—Intelligence from Jeddo announces the fact of the arrival at that city, on the 10th of November, of the Niagara, with the Japanese Embassy on board, one hundred and thirty-two days from New York, including thirty days stoppages at the different ports on the way. The Ambassadors and their retinue were well, and delighted to return to their homes.

Later from Europe.—The Bohemian, from Liverpool with dates to the 18th inst., has arrived.

Commercial.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 132,000 bales. Fair and Middling qualities had advanced ⅛d. to ¼d., and Common ⅛d. Quotations—Fair Orleans 8d., Middling do. 7⅞d.; Fair Uplands 7⅞d. Common grades were scarce.

Small Pox in Raleigh.—We are gratified to state that Mr. Nelson, the subject of the small pox in this City referred to in our last, is recovering; and that no other case has occurred. There is, therefore, no danger in visiting our City.
Raleigh Standard.

The Floyd Stealings.—The Grand Jury has made three presentments of ex-Secretary Floyd; first, for maladministration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of the bonds; and third, for conspiracy against the Government.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., February 4, 1861:—

N M Anderson, Alice Bryant, Thos H Blount, H L Brantly, Caroline Bryant, Wm Biggs, John J Bethea, M Brasley, F C Burnett, J Breed, W B C Bethea, Robt Baker, J W Blalock.

W F Campbell, M Coburn, C Campbell, Arch'd Campbell, R B Campbell, Mary E Cole.

Thos Doub, Patrick Dorin, Susan A Davis.

Geo Emery, Ellis & Cohen, W C Glenn, Rev H Gillon, Matthias Haller.

Dan'l Johnson, J Johnson, N Johnson.

Nathan King.

J C Lally, John Leach, S M Moody 3, C Monroe, D Monroe, Jas Monk, Caroline Morris, John Matthews, John A Murphy. Miss M J Nix.

Merrick R Odum, Potter & Orrel.

J Pate, Wm H Pagand.

A McDonald, John T McArthur, John M McKay, H S McNeill, Wm McDonald, C C McKenney.

E J Snipes, Sion Snipes, John Stoney, Jno J Spell, John A Stanly, H B Steelbery, S Southworth, B S Shaw Jerry Taylor.

J B Wilson, J G Wilson, W P Wilson, Jas S Watson, Joseph Willis, W H Weather.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

NOTICE THIS.

ON last Thursday night, the 24th of this inst., there was Stolen from my Stable, a Clay Bank MARE. Said Mare had a white spot in her forehead about the size of a person's hand. Two or three of her feet are white, with white mane and tail. By close examination a person may discover that she is a little hip-shotten.

A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given to any person that may take up said Mare and deliver her to me at the Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Also, a reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the detection of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. Any intelligence concerning the Mare will be thankfully received. The said Mare was last heard of at James Riddle's Esq., on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and supposed to be on the road to South Carolina.

THOS. DAURITY.

Gulf, N. C., Jan. 27. 93-4t*

State of North Carolina.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

William McRae, Arch'd L. McRae, James Stewart and wife Christian, Arch'd McRae and wife Mary, John Leitch, Jr., and wife Nancy, Daniel McLean and wife Sarah, James Q. R. McRae, and the Heirs of Flora McRae, dec'd, who was the wife of William McRae, to-wit: Duncan Carmichael and wife Mary, Abigal McRae, Christian Ann McRae, Malcom John McRae, and Margaret McRae, Sarah Jane McRae, Hector W McRae and Daniel McRae, Minors by their Guardian William McRae, vs. Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae.

IN EQUITY.—Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendants in this cause, Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, in and for Richmond County, on the third Monday in March next, at the Court House in Rockingham, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in September A. D. 1860.

93*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail, by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 21. 89tf

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-i6m.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. FEBRUARY 4, 1861.

UNION OR DISUNION.—As the Raleigh Standard says, this is the issue presented to the people of North Carolina—the issue which they must decide for themselves and their posterity on the 28th inst. in the election of Delegates to the Convention. It is fully presented by the open declarations in the Legislature, of the leaders of the Convention movement, Messrs. Avery, Burton, Erwin, Person, Hoke, and others, and in Congress by Messrs. Clingman, Craige, Ruffin, and Winslow, all of whom are openly for secession, which is disunion, by whatever name called—disunion final and irremediable, with no hope, and we doubt if any desire, of reconstruction.

In selecting delegates let the people trust no doubtful candidate—no man who sails under false colors. A mistake may be irremediable. Many will doubtless attempt to smuggle themselves into the Convention upon professions of fealty to the Union, for the purpose of betraying that Union and its friends. The people cannot be two careful. Let them send their ablest and most reliable men.

We suppose that candidates for this and Harnett counties will declare themselves during the present week of the Special Term of the Superior Court for this county.

THE PROSPECT.—Nobody seems to expect anything of good from the embittered, factious and selfish politicians who fill the Halls of Congress, where there are so few, as Mr. Etheridge says, "to advocate the cause of the country." The Conference proposed by Virginia will be respectable in numbers and eminent for patriotism and talents, but the time has been too short for even a majority of States to be represented in it. We hope it will either remain in session or adjourn to meet a fortnight hence, when it may be expected that a number of other States will be there.

Letters from Washington still express hopes and fears, according to the desires of the writers, apparently. Crittenden and Douglas are said to be in high hope. One letter says,—

"The speeches of Clemens, Gilmer and Etheridge, and the devotion of Maryland to the Union, have had more effect on the North than all the Secession Ordinances and bristling bayonets of the Hotspurs. The people demand that such evidences of true patriotism shall not pass unheeded, and their representatives are yielding to the popular will."

The N. Y. Tribune is in a very ill humor with the prospect of a settlement, to which it is opposed. It says.—

"We have positive information from Washington that a Compromise, on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's, is sure to be carried through Congress either this week or the next, provided *a very few more Republicans* can be got to enlist in the enterprise."

On the other hand, Lincoln's Springfield organ denies that he is willing to yield to any conciliatory measures; and says he will not surrender one iota of the Chicago platform.

The N. Y. World says,—

"Were the North satisfied that the spirit of Rhett, and Toombs, and Davis was the spirit of all southern men, it would never for an instant harbor the thought of conciliation. It is the loyal spirit of the union men of the South alone that has made the North so tolerant of the insults and outrages heaped upon the federal authority.'

VIRGINIA SNUBBED BY SOUTH CAROLINA.—The result of the mission of Judge Robertson, one of Virginia's most distinguished men, to the Legislature of South Carolina, has deeply offended the pride of Virginia, and produced a reaction among those who were disposed to sympathize with and join her. After hearing Judge R., the Legislature adopted, among others, the following resolutions:—

Resolved, unanimously, That the candor which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces this General Assembly to declare with frankness, that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations, when they have no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view; that object is declared in the resolutions of the Legislature to be the procurement of new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, unanimously, That the separation of the State of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to mutual relations as foreign States.

We copy from the Petersburg Express a very proper article on this subject.

There is one thing at least in the resolutions which is worthy of commendation, viz: *candor*. South Carolina openly avows that she don't want new guarantees, don't want to be satisfied, and don't intend ever again to be one of the United States. That is plain enough. Yet North Carolinians, and Virginians, and Marylanders, are urged to join South Carolina in her secession on a pretence of accomplishing the very purposes which South Carolina herself plainly and emphatically repudiates. If she is determined, in her comparative weakness, to stand out of the Union, will she be likely to be brought back by adding to her strength? No sane man will pretend this. And whatever the object of the secessionists in this State may be, the effect of their scheme can only be to prevent an adjustment and to perpetuate disunion. They deceive themselves who imagine that South Carolina can be won back by joining her.

In the very able speech of Mr. Crumpler of Ashe, in reply to Judge Person—(we wish we had room to publish it in full)—we find the following passage on this point:—

"The gentleman from New Hanover [Judge Person] thinks that the only hope is for a reconstruction of the Government. He says if all the slave States will withdraw, we can then probably re-construct the Union. Upon the same idea, the only way to save a shattered limb, is at once to amputate it. Or, if a man and his wife quarrel, the first step towards a reconciliation is a decree of divorce. Mr. Cobb of Georgia has said that heaven had already pronounced a decree of divorce between the North and the South. I think heaven has had very little to do with the matter. The separation itself, as well as its fruits, will savour more of another country, which shall be nameless here. If all the slave States go out, I have no more hope of a reconstruction of the Union, than I would have of a man if his head was cut off."

THE WAR POLICY.—It is not the general government that has proposed or desired coercion, as is falsely pretended, but the disunionists themselves. The administration has acted on the defensive. All the acts of war have proceeded from the captors of the forts, arsenals, and navy yards in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida; from those who fired on the Stars and Stripes in Charleston harbor, and those who are investing fort Sumter and fort Pickens. They want war, in the hope that all the South may thus be dragged into disunion. In this spirit the Charleston Mercury publishes the following extract from a letter from Richmond, Va:—

"The only thing that can save us, and unite the whole South, *is the capture of Fort Sumter before the end of this month.* This will bring all Virginia to arms, and the Border States will follow her. * * * * Therefore, as much as I deplore bloodshed, I must advise prompt action."

A battle must be fought, and thousands, perhaps, be killed, as the only means of getting up the secession fever in the States North of South Carolina. A pleasant process, truly. But if this blood must flow, why does the writer to the Mercury stand off four hundred miles and advise it? Why don't he go and capture fort Sumter? No, no. Catch him in the range of fort Sumter's guns.

The election of Delegates to the Virginia Convention takes place to-day, and about the time the Convention meets this battle will be fought, this blood will be shed, in the hope to arouse the members of the body to madness—the madness of secession.

SENATOR ELECTED.—We are sorry to see that our Legislature has again conferred a seat in the Senate upon that selfish demagogue, Hon. Thos. L. Clingman. For particulars see Legislative proceedings.

There is good in every thing however: and so, in this matter we find two indications of good. First: if our Legislature expected to dissolve the Union, it is not probable it would have chosen a Senator whose term does not begin until the period fixed as the limit to endurance of the Union. Second: once in office, Mr. Clingman will desire to enjoy that to secure which he has been a fire-eater, and will cease fire-eating until he wants an election to some other place or a re-election to the place he now holds. It is better to have a bad Senator and a good Government, than to have the best of Senators and no Government at all.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.—We will copy the vote when received, that the people may see who voted for Clingman the disunionist. We trust that the people will redeem the pledge of the Standard, made on the morning of the election, that "every member who voted for Mr. Clingman will be held to a strict accountability; and that no one from a closely contested county, so voting, can be returned to the next Legislature. Mark that," says the Standard.

LET THE PEOPLE VOTE.—Elsewhere the reader will find a most cheering statement of the wonderful reaction among *the people* of the Northern States. There is abundant evidence that the Journal of Commerce has not exaggerated the facts. See the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York World, Republican:—

"The pressure upon the republicans in Congress in the direction of compromise, is immense. The argument is not now upon the terms of compromise—what would be right and proper in itself, and what the interest and the honor of the country demand, but simply, that something must be done and done at once."

Whether the Republicans in Congress can sacrifice their pride to the pressure upon them is doubtful. But let the people vote, and our troubles will end.

THREE LETTERS.—Saturday's mail brought us among others two letters from the adjoining counties of Robeson and Richmond. The former, from a Postmaster, enclosed cash for a new subscriber at his office, and added, that the "gentleman from Robeson" who lately threatened the Observer with the loss of a hundred subscribers in that county "was greatly mistaken, (if he really thought so,) for no such feelings are either felt or feared within the bounds of the circulation of your paper, at least in this vicinity. Had the gentleman reversed his statements he would have been correct." This is from one of the strongest Democratic neighborhoods in the county.

The other is from a subscriber in Richmond who desires his paper to be stopped, because, says he, "I look upon your course as eminently destructive to the best interests of the South, and as giving aid and comfort to our black-hearted enemies North. I believe that two-thirds of your subscribers in Richmond most emphatically condemn your course."

Why, here is a match for the "gentleman from Robeson." An overweening conceit magnifies himself and a kinsman of his into two-thirds of our subscribers in Richmond! While troubling his mind about other people's hearts he has obviously neglected to look in upon his own, which might be the better for a little self examination. Perhaps if he would give the matter some calm thought he would arrive at the conclusion that we might retort upon him,—(not that *his* course is eminently destructive to the best interests of the South, for neither he nor we have power, if either desired it, to destroy the best interests of the South,) but that he is an advocate of South Carolina's course, which *is* eminently destructive of those best interests; and moreover, that *he* is thus giving aid and comfort to the black-hearted enemies, *North and South*, of North Carolina. No further evidence need be given that this is *his* position than the late disunion speeches of Wendell Phillips, Garrison and their vile crew, and the following extract from Gov. Gist's annual Message to the late Legislature of South Carolina, proposing to drive North Carolina to disunion or *emancipation*:—

"The introduction of slaves from other States, which may not become members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States, should be prohibited by legislative enactment, and by this means they will be brought to see that their safety depends upon a withdrawal from their enemies, and an union with their friends and natural allies. If they should continue their union with the non-slaveholding States, let them keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act, or by the action of their confederates."

To the South Carolina rejoicings over the anticipated downfall of the Government, the fanatical abolitionists of the North respond with even greater rejoicings. As a sample of what is of constant occurrence among them, read how Rev. Henry C. Wright, a noted Abolitionist, in a letter to Mr. Garrison, dated on the President's fast, chants the thanksgiving service over the dissolution of the Union:

"Consternation is in all the land. At what? At the downfall of a government which has been from its beginning the friend of slavery and enemy of liberty—an insult to God and an outrage upon humanity—a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. With thanksgiving and the voice of melody do I behold this consummation, for which I have so long prayed and labored."

We do not believe that two-thirds of our subscribers in Richmond disapprove of our course. Almost daily we have solid evidences of the contrary from that county and Robeson. But even if it were so, as Editors of a public journal we should be undeserving of their respect and of our own, if we allowed any such consideration to deter us from the performance of one of the plainest and most imperative duties of life.

On the same day came to us a business letter from an influential Democrat, of high character, and a favorite with his party, from which we extract:—

"Go on in your patriotic efforts to save the Union. The hearts of the *good and true men every where* are with you; and notwithstanding the ravings and howlings of disunionists whose disappointed ambition drives them to madness, nine-tenths of the American people *at this moment* loathe civil war and are praying for peace and a reconstruction of our once splendid governmental fabric."

IN A BAD HUMOR.—The Wilmington Journal is disturbed in mind because the exposure of the falsehoods circulated by it has been put within the reach of its readers. Some of those falsehoods, we thought, required correction, and there were people in Wilmington who we desired should see that correction. Long acquaintance with the Journal had taught us that a leading feature of its business was to invent and circulate falsehoods, and that it never corrected one, whether of its own invention and circulation or of its circulation only. It will not even correct a falsehood proved to be so by its Editor's own testimony. In this instance we thought it worth while to disprove *its* falsehoods—(for the Journal knew that its last correspondent was lying and had proof to that effect in its possession)—and did so by publishing their exposure in the Herald.

The Journal intimates that it wants to fight a duel with us, but it knows we won't fight a duel. That trick is about played out. Every body in Wilmington understands all that sort of talk in the Journal; and there are a good many people here who understand it. Have you forgotten, Mr. Journal, what you were "going to do" when you came to Fayetteville last Spring, and what you did not? People here have not forgotten; and if we were in the Journal's place we would either fight a duel with somebody or we would quit talking about one. Opportunities are frequent for the Journal to enjoy pistol practice, but it seems to be blind to them all. Almost once a month, on an average, however, it wants to fight a duel with the Observer, and is only prevented by the well-known impossibility of doing so. "Hold me, daddy; you know my temper."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Milton Junction Road passed 2d reading, and pending the final passage of the bill, Messrs Morehead, Bledsoe, Barringer and Sharpe debated it. Adjourned without decision.

In nominating Mr Brown for U. S. Senator, Mr Dockery remarked, that in the present condition of the country he regarded the election of a sound Union gentleman to the U. S. Senate as paramount to all other considerations, and therefore, in accordance with instructions from a large portion of his constituents, especially the large Democratic meeting at Howellsville in Robeson county, where he understood there were but two Whigs present, and in conformity with his own views, he nominated the Hon. B. Brown.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 1.

The Senate concurred in a proposal from the House to raise a joint committee to fix a time for the *sine die* adjournment of the Legislature. The Chair appointed Messrs Worth and Avery on said Committee.

Mr Dockery submitted a report from the Committee on Agriculture. Mr Bledsoe from the Committee on Constitutional Reform reported a bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to incorporate the Greensboro and Dan River Railroad Co.

Mr Arendell, from the Conference Committee, reported the amendment adopted by the Senate, allowing the Commissioners to Washington and Montgomery "Six dollars per diem and mileage." The Senate concurred, and the House having also concurred, the resolution was ordered to be enrolled.

A number of enrolled bills were signed.

After passing over informally other bills, and passing others still, of no general importance,

The bill to repeal the act exempting State bonds from taxation was discussed by Messrs. Bledsoe, Sharpe and Dockery, in favor, and Messrs. Morehead and Thomas of D. against it. No action.

SATURDAY, Feb'y 2.

Mr Thomas of J., from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported against the bill to construct a Turnpike Road to the summit of Black Mountain; and in favor of a bill for the equipment of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

Mr Avery reported sundry bills from the Judiciary committee.

Mr Barringer, from the committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill for the defence of the State.

Mr Avery, from the joint committee on adjournment, submitted a verbal report, asking to be discharged, being unable to fix a definite time. Mr Avery stated that there were 150 bills in the Senate and 294 in the House, yet undisposed of. Many of these were of great importance. The Senate concurred in the report and discharged the committee.

Mr Walkup introduced a bill concerning Revenue.

Mr Hall presented a communication from the Mayor and Commissioners of Wilmington, inviting the Legislature, should it deem it advisable to leave Raleigh in consequence of the Small Pox, to adjourn to Wilmington, and tendering the use of certain Halls in that place to the two Houses. Sent to the House, with a message proposing to decline the invitation with thanks for the courtesy.

An engrossed resolution in favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis passed 2d and 3d readings. As did also, bill to amend charter of Asheborough, and bill for the protection of Haywood Male and Female Academy.

Mr Outlaw, from the joint committee on the Library, reported favorably on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Barringer, providing for the publication of Colonial Records. Adjourned.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

THURSDAY, Jan'y 31.

Mr Wright presented the proceedings of a public meeting at Buckhorn in Harnett.

Reports from Judiciary committee, favorably on bill to prevent gambling in public buildings; bill to amend charter of Lumberton; and bill concerning the inspection of flour; and adversely on bill to increase the fees of constables; bill to provide for taking depositions in certain cases; bill to provide for private executions; bill to prevent amalgamation; and bill concerning usury.

Mr Bullock moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to go immediately into an election for U. S. Senator, and nominating Hon T L Clingman.

The motion prevailed.

Mr Marsh nominated Hon S H Rogers.

Mr Hayes presented a resolution to print 25 copies of the Convention bill for each member of the House. Adopted.

Mr Hill offered a resolution to the effect that, if all efforts to reconcile sectional difficulties should fail, then the interests of North Carolina require that she connect herself with the other slave States.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to go into the election of U. S. Senator, and nominating Hon Bedford Brown.

Messrs Bullock and Marsh were appointed to superintend the election on part of the House, who afterward reported whole number of votes 147, of which Hon T L Clingman received 85, Hon S H Rogers 11, Hon Bedford Brown 16, Hon Wm A Graham 17, and 18 divided among nine other names.

The name of Hon Bedford Brown was withdrawn before the voting began.

The consideration of Mr Hill's resolution was resumed.

Mr Farrow moved to lay on the table. Rejected, yeas 26, nays 71.

A number of other amendments were offered, by Messrs Liles, Crumpler, Merrimon, Yeates and others, which were rejected on votes by yeas and nays.

Mr Clark of Craven offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the State Convention, if assembled, should use every effort to reconcile the present unhappy differences existing between the two sections of the Confederacy, and if possible re-establish the Union of the States; and to this end the said Convention should exhaust every means before entertaining propositions for the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Union.

Mr Clark demanded the yeas and nays, which were recorded as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Barringer, Booth, Bowman, Burgin, Cannady, Carson, Clark of C, Clark of D, Cowles, Crumpler, Davis of R, Dickson, Ewell, Farrow, Ferebee, Folk, Foust, Gaither, Gorrell, Green of C, Green of S, Guthrie, Harris, Hayes, Henry, Horton, Jordan, Latham, Liles, Love of J, McCleese, Marsh, Martin, Merrimon, Newby, Patterson, Perkins, Poindexter, Rogers, Russ, Shober, Siler, Small, Waugh, Whitehurst, Winslow and Yeates.—47.

Nays—Messrs Albritton, Autry, Barrow, Bachelor, Baxter, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Bynum, Cheek, Cline, Crawford, Davis of B, Davis of H, Davis of M, Fagg, Faison, Ferguson, Foy, Galloway, Green of F, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Jenkins, Kallum, Lemmonds, Logan, Love of H, McMillan, Meares, Mitchener, Mordecai, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Person, Pope, Potts, Shaw, Slade, Tapscott, Watson, White, Wilkerson, Williams of C, Williams of N, Wishart, Withers, Wooten and Wright —52.

Motions to postpone and to lay on the table were rejected.

Mr Clark of Craven proposed that if the words "of the South" were stricken from Mr Hill's resolution he would go for it. Mr H accepted the amendment.

Mr Merrimon objected to the resolution. He said the legislature had no authority to take the matter in their own hands; it was peculiarly the business of the people in Convention to say what course they would adopt; that the consideration of this resolution had already consumed much time and cost the State three or four hundred dollars, and after the resolution is passed it would have no more weight than a resolution passed by any political meeting.

The question was then put on the passage of the resolution on the second reading, and it was carried, yeas 94, nays 5.

Mr Hill then moved to suspend the rules and put the resolution on its third reading. Rejected, yeas 59, nays 41—not two-thirds.

Mr Autry called up his resolution to adjourn to the 1st of March.

Mr Martin offered an amendment by inserting 8th of February.

Mr Foy, by inserting the 15th.

Mr Love of Jackson moved to lay the whole matter on the table; lost, 39 to 59.

Mr Waters moved to raise a joint select committee to report a day for adjournment, and the motion prevailed.

Several private bills were introduced, and by Mr Tapscott, a bill concerning the election of Constables, which passed its several readings, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 1st.

Several unimportant bills were reported from committees.

Mr Person reported a substitute for the bill to divide the State into eight Judicial Circuits.

Several private bills were presented.

The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was taken up and discussed by Messrs Ferebee, Merrimon, Wright, Waters, Henry, Shober, Siler and others in opposition, and Messrs Folk, Slade, Russ, and others in favor.

Mr Fleming moved to postpone it indefinitely. Rejected, 30 to 64.

Mr Love of J. offered a substitute, requiring the Geologist to spend half of the next two years west of the Blue Ridge. Rejected.

The bill then passed 2d reading, 65 to 33. The rule was suspended and the bill passed 3d reading, 68 to 28.

SATURDAY, Feb'y 2.

Mr Person, from the joint committee of Finance, reported a bill to amend an act of 1858-'9, entitled "Revenue." The bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr Waters, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as correct a bill to publish the act calling a Convention, in all the papers in the State; and the same was signed and sent to the Senate.

Mr Hoke, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a resolution concerning the arms of the State, &c., and some other bills on military affairs, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Agreed to. And on a bill to charter the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Co, recommending its passage.

Mr Fleming, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported unfavorably on a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company.

Mr Harrington presented a memorial in favor of Mrs M Spears.

A number of private bills were read a 3d time.

Mr Davis of R. moved a call of the House. Agreed to. The roll was called and a number of members failed to re-pond. Mr Wilkerson moved that all absentees be excused. Carried, yeas 38, nays 33. [40 absent.] The House then adjourned.

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North Carolina; and whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relation of North Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted, &c.*, That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required, to issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts, in said counties, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention: those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also, to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors, appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices of the peace, of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of sec. 6, chap. 52, of Revised Code.

2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, on the question of "Convention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescribed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and it it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: *Provided*, the day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the Governor shall, in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case, the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

4. That the election for delegates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same manner as election for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons.

5. That if a vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State or by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

6. That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

7. That the mileage and per diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any representative to any convention or State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct.

8. That the said convention shall have power to elect its officers, and prescribe qualifications for its members, not inconsistent with the true intent of this act.

9. That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent of the people to the propositions herein contained, being respectively expressed by the votes, "Convention" or "No Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided.

10. That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the house of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereto being expressed as in preceding sections of this act.

11. That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to-wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this convention is called; and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God!

12. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON, TO-DAY.—Commissioners have been appointed from Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Rhode Island, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Delaware.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.—James A. Long Esq. we are glad to see, has been induced to withdraw his proposition to sell his interest in the Patriot. Henceforth he will devote his time and energy to the paper.

AN EMBLEM OF GOOD WILL.—Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, one of the great Boston committee which brought on to Congress the memorial of 14,000 voters of that city in favor of the Crittenden plan, has presented to the Editor of the Richmond Whig the American flag in which the memorial was wrapped, "as an emblem of good will from the Bay State to Old Virginia."

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are last quoted in New York at 77. Virginia 75¾ to 76.

A NEW STATE.—The President has signed the bill for admission of Kansas, and it is now a State of the Union. Its admission has closed a long and angry contest. We trust that this, so long the bone of contention, out of the way, peace measures may succeed.

ONE OF THE RASCALITIES BY TELEGRAPH.—Some ten or twelve days since despatches were sent from Washington City all over Missouri, over the signature of Hon. Trusten Polk, U. S. Senator from Missouri, stating that there was "no hope," and advising prompt secession. Senator Polk has authorized the statement that no such despatches were ever sent by him. He has been and is earnestly laboring for peace. The knowledge that he was a devoted Constitutional Union man probably induced the forged despatches. With such despatches from a man of known devotion to the Union, it was thought that Missouri might be hurried into some rash action from which there could be no retreat.

Commissioners to Montgomery.—These gentlemen, Hon. D. L. Swain, M. W. Ransom and Jno. L. Bridgers, Esqrs., we learn will leave to-day for their destination. *Raleigh Banner.*

Profane but Emphatic.—A correspondent stationed at Fort Morris, S. C., writes us that the story in the Northern papers of a disagreement between the troops and Gov. Pickens, is all fudge. "The troops have the highest confidence in 'Old Ironsides,' and would storm hell if he ordered it.'"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We are in favor of the order being given. No doubt the assailants will occupy the place stormed. *Raleigh Banner.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Pacific Railroad Bill was passed, but with amendments; so it goes back to the House.

On Thursday, Mr. Seward presented the great New York petition signed by near 40,000 voters, remarking that he had already presented the same petition signed by 25,000 other voters of that city. The debate which followed occupied the day. Its main points are thus summed up by the Baltimore American:—

"The debate in the Senate will attract marked attention. Its importance and significance cannot be mistaken. Mr. Seward, in presenting the memorial in favor of the Border State Compromise, accompanied it with remarks that will meet the approval of every man who does not desire to press the sectional troubles of the country to the point of national disintegration and ruin. He declared that he held himself open to propositions of compromise, that he believed the Union would be preserved, and that "*all platforms or men that stood in the way of its preservation would be swept away.*" The question of freedom or slavery in the Territories he said had been reduced to a very narrow compass by the admission of Kansas, California and Oregon, and as in that part of the Territory which remained, over which a slave code extended, but twenty-four slaves had been introduced, he "did not fear slave aggression" which had accomplished only that much. He was willing to submit the question to a Convention to be called according to the forms of the Constitution, and "the world would see how thirty-four States would peaceofully adjust this difficulty." Senator Mason endeavored to dissipate the force of the manly and candid declarations of Mr. Seward, but simply showed that he belongs to those extremists who do not wish, and have determined to prevent if they can, all possibility of an adjustment. Mr. Seward replied to him with all the force of truth that he had "made out of a speech pacific and fraternal, a declaration of war." The debate was continued up to the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Douglas taking an effective part."

"The little Giant" was drawn into the discussion by an impertinent reference to his "hope" despatches to Virginia by Mr. Mason, and he carried the war into Africa by a thorough exposure of the tactics resorted to by Mason and others like him, to keep the country in a ferment, and prevent an adjustment. Closing, he said:

"He would say there is hope; he sees indications of it now and every day: nor does he think any man proposes to save it by war. War must result in disunion and final separation. This controversy has gone on for twelve years, during which the South has had the control ot the Government, and in twelve years only twenty-four slaves had got into the existing Territories. Does not this show the folly of attempting to carry slavery into climates where slavery will not naturally go? Does it not also show the folly of attempting prohibition where it will not go by nature? Why break the Government for an abstraction? Why not give up these attempts at protection on the one hand and prohibition on the other? Make a change like this [a dividing line of 36° 30′] and put it into the Constitution, and the Union will last forever."

On Friday, the New Jersey Legislature's resolutions in favor of the Crittenden propositions were presented, and Mr. Latham of California made a good Union speech.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Cobb of Ala. resigned his seat and made a feeling speech, hoping yet for reconciliation and peace. Some crisis speeches were made.

On Thursday, several crisis speeches. The feature of the day was a speech from Adams of Massachusetts, of very similar character to Seward's in the Senate.

On Friday, Mr. Kellogg, Illinois Republican, made a proposition for settlement by Constitutional amendments. His propositions are to enact the Missouri Compromise line; all States formed of territory South of it to be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, whenever the population is sufficient to form a State; and Congress never to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Hamilton, Texas Dem., and Messrs. Stokes and Quarles of Tenn., made Union speeches, as did Killinger, Pennsylvania Republican, who was willing to make any compromise to keep the border States together.

Superior Courts.—The Judges will ride as follows the Spring Circuit, to-wit:

Edenton,	Judge Osborne.
Newbern,	" Health.
Raleigh,	" Bailey.
Hillsboro',	" Howard.
Wilmington,	" Saunders.
Salisbury,	" French.
Buncombe,	" Dick.

Judge Dick, appointed to hold the Special Court here this week, is sick. The Gov'r has sent for Judge Howard.

The University.—An occasional correspondent at Chapel Hill writes us, that Rev. Solomon Pool, formerly senior tutor, has been recently elected a Professor in the Department of Mathematics. Also, that the following officers have been elected for the session by the Young Men's Christian Association of the University: R. Murphy, *President.* O. H. Blocker, W. C. Jordan, H. P. Lyon, E. Martin, *Vice Presidents.* D. H. Foy, *Treasurer.* Jay Andrews, *Secretary.* W. S. Webb, *Assistant Secretary.* W. J. Smith, *Corresponding Secretary.* H. G. Williams, *Librarian.* O. H. Blocker, *In charge of Book Depository of Am. Tract Society.* *Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

W. C. and R. Railroad.—The receipts of Cotton by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad for January 1861, amounted to 1,160 bales, which we think is doing very well for a road that has only just reached the edge of the Cotton regions of the South-western portion of the State.—*Wil. Journal.*

Exports of Cotton.—The exports of cotton from New Orleans the past week comprised 140,000 bales to England and 55,000 to France. The exports from Mobile to England were 13,000 bales.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 4.

BACON,	10 a 11½	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD.	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	10¾ a 11½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9½	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—.	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 50 a 0 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	7 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 75 a 0 00	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	80 a 90	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. per 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	1 50 a
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 12 a
Green	5 a 6	Hard	55 a 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	28 a 30

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Since last review no change in any article with the exception of Cotton. Some few sales have been made from extra lots at 11½ to 11¾. On Saturday, the New York market was quoted dull, with a decline of ¼ cent; consequently we are compelled to reduce our figures.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Feb'y 2, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 90, Virgin 1 52, Hard 95. Tar 1 75. No other transaction. During week, last sales of Spirits at 33 for straight. Cotton, middling 11½. Alum salt, cargo at 12½ cents per bushel. Common Rosin 85. Pea Nuts 90 to 1 10. Timber, 2 rafts at $5 to 7 50.

At New York, middling uplands Cotton 12. Southern flour 5 65 to 5 95. Spirits 35 to 36. Rosin 1 25 to 1 27½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7½ to 11. Flour $8.

If you want your Horses shod, call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP, on Maxwell street.

Call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP and get your WROUGHT IRON PLOUGHS.

Feb'y 4, 1861. 93-3m

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE (corner of Rowan and Arch Streets,) now occupied by the undersigned. *Possession given immediately.* Inquire at 21 Hay St.

HORACE H. MUNSON.

Feb'y 1. 1t

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—Le

New York State Convention.—ALBANY, Fe 1.—The Committee on Resolutions agreed to a report to-day.

They oppose coercion; favor Crittenden's compromise; exhort all men to unite with them in submitting that compromise to the vote of the people of the State; exhort all seceding States to refrain from any acts of aggression, or any course calculated to plunge the nation into civil war; and urge upon the non-slaveholding States to use their influence with their brethren South to that end.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Nine Commissioners will be appointed to the Convention to be held at Washington on the 4th inst.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 31.—The Governor has appointed the

AD VALOREM.—From a long article in the Raleigh Ad Valorem Banner, we extract the following. Recollect its Editor has always been a Democrat, and claims to be so still:—

"Let it go forth as the fixed determination of the Democratic party, or any other party, that ad valorem men are to be slaughtered, and our word for it the dead will outnumber the living.

"In the early part of the year of our Lord 1860, Governor John W. Ellis, was an ad valorem man. We here assert, and we challenge contradiction, that Governor John W. Ellis, after his re-nomination last year, announced that *he would take ground in favor of the principle of an ad valorem system of taxation on every stump from which he spoke in North Carolina.* We have never heard of Governor John W. Ellis redeeming that promise; but he made it, not only to us, but to others, and we can prove it, and if contradicted we will prove it.

"Let the Democratic party remember Equal Suffrage. That was a great popular right, and the Whig party threw itself in front of it to stay its course, and was *crushed.* Equal taxation is a great popular right, and the man or party that opposes it will be crushed. In the language of an old Democrat of Newbern, himself opposed to ad valorem, "you might as well try to poise a millstone in the air as to prevent the ad valorem system of taxation," and in the language of an old Democrat of Wake, now seventy-five years of age, "the thing is bound to come, and if I must take it, I had rather take it at the hands of my friends than at the hands of my enemies." He also is opposed to ad valorem, as an individual.

"Let the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1862 take ground against ad valorem, and he will be beaten ten thousand votes, in spite of all the party screws that can be applied."

MEETING AT WHITE OAK.

A gentleman who attended the meeting requests us to publish the following:—

WHEREAS, In the history of nations as well as parties, there is times of danger which tests the intelligence, integrity and power of the people for self government, when their patrictism and sincerity greatly promote or retard the progress of civil liberty, and national security.

Whenever such times occur they serve to arouse every patriotic energy to renewed devotion for the general good.

Such a time has arrived, such an appalling crisis in its most formidable view is upon us, carrying our beloved country to ruin by division and distraction.

The old Democratic party of progress, truth and justice, under whose wise administrations the country has risen to renown, prosperity and power, without a parallel in the world's history; the party of all others true to constitutional union and State rights has been divided, distracted and defeated by leading politicians, in their unhallowed ambition for personal interest or private hatred, and the hopes of the republic is tottering on its base, from centre to circumference, and the whole of the present calamity and difficulty is chargeable to self constituted leaders, who have proven to be weak, ignorant and corrupt men. Therefore the question now is are the people capable of self government, have they got sufficient energy and firmness to take the management of their political affairs in their own hands, from tricksters, gamblers, sharpers and pettifogging attorneys whose business is to stir up contention and strife through this once glorious country

Be it therefore Resolved, 1st. That we sympathize with our Southern brethren in their determined efforts to resist Northern aggression and sustain their rights.

Resolved 2d. That we hereby tender our hearts and hands with lasting gratitude to such of our Northern brethren as have so nobly and fearlessly advocated our cause.

Resolved 3d That this meeting approve of the wise and patriotic course pursued by our chief magistrate of the State, and we will sustain him from A to Z.

Resolved 4th. That we want a Convention of the people called for the purpose of sustaining the honor and dignity of the State.

Resolved 5th. That the militia should be reorganized and volunteers enrolled, fully armed and equipped as recommended by our executive department that we may be prepared to defend ourselves in our own way.

Resolved 6th. That Raleigh is not the State of North Carolina, neither is Elizabethtown, Bladen County, therefore we entreat our various Captains districts throughout the State to meet, consult and express their sentiments as freemen dare do.

Resolved 7th. That we are opposed to submitting to the rule of the Black Republican party and will resist to the last.

N. B. This is the preamble and resolutions adopted by the meeting at White Oak, Jan. 12th, 1861.

The following resolutions were rejected by the meeting after a goodly number of one-horse disunion guns were fired off by a few would be leaders.

Resolved 8th. That secession is the only way N. C. can proceed for her safety.

Resolved 9th. That the course South Carolina has pursued is an example for all the Southern States to follow.

Resolved 10th. That the course pursued by the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard ought to be frowned upon by all honest men.

Resolved 11th. That we approve of the course pursued by our Representatives.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,143,167 bales, against 2,749,744 last year. Decrease 606,577 bales.

A young lady writes us to suggest that the two sorts of Stuttgard wine mentioned in our paper yesterday, (to drink one of which "is like swallowing an angry cat, and to drink the other like pulling the animal back by the tail,") must both be made of the *Cat*awba grape.—*Exchange.*

Come to School.

TO Richmond Academy, commencing Jan'y 21, 1861, under the superintendence of Dr. D. McL. GRAHAM, a graduate of distinction, from the University of N. C. Richmond Academy is situated near Montpelier, N. C., in a healthy and moral neighborhood. Board may be had in $7 per month.

J. McKAY,
J. WHITE,
A. JOHNSON, } Com.

Jan'y 25. 91*2t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,
MALE AND FEMALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of Jan'y 1861 Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female deparment in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.

Dec'r 7. 77*2m

New Crop Molasses, for sale by
Jan'y 23. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

25 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes, for sale by
Jan'y 23. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

A few Firkins Fresh Mountain Butter, for sale by
Jan'y 23, 1861. C. T. HAIGH & SONS. 90-1t*3t

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note made payable to James A. Armstrong, or James Armstrong, for $100. Said note was given in Nov. 1859, payable twelve months after date. I am determined not to pay said note as I did not receive value.

FLETCHER BRIDGERS.

Unionville, Robeson Co., Jan'y 21. 91*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE.

Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*2m

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON Wednesday the 13th of February 1861, at the late residence of Col. P. M. Powell, in Richmond county, his Perishable Property will be offered for sale. Among the articles for sale are:

50 bales of Cotton; stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; crop of Corn, Wheat and Oats; together with the Furniture, Farming Tools,

and many other items usually found on a large and well furnished plantation.

Terms of sale: Six months credit on good notes.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE, Adm'r.

Several SLAVES will be hired at the same time by the Guardians of minor children.

Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light: a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.

Jan. 28. 91*tf

ON Tuesday, the 8th of Jan'y Court, my CARPET BAG, containing my Notes and some Land papers, was taken from the Counting Room of Col. Cochran, by some gentleman through mistake, or by some person with other motives. The notes which I remember were: One on D. B. Nicholson, for $150, dated about the 1st Jan'y, 1857; one on Elijah Covington of S. C., for $167 and some cents, dated the 10th Nov., 1860; one on N. T. Bowden for $66 50, dated the 1st Jan'y, 1858; one on N. T. Bowden & John Gay for $28 or $29, date not recollected. Said note was made payable to A. H. Ingram; one other note of $5, made payable, I believe to R. T. Steele; one note on W. B. Jordan & R. Bowden for $72, dated some time in Sept., 1859; one on W. A. McKenzie for $49 and some cents, dated about the 1st Jan'y, 1860; one on J. A. McKenzie for about $50, dated 13th Jan'y, 1860; one on A. C. Robinson for $100, dated in the fall of 1858, with a credit of about $42, dated about the 1st of October, 1859; said note was made to A. E. Clark; one on J. Luther for $60, due some time in December, 1858; one other for $8, dated some time in Jan'y, 1858; said note was made payable to a man called Stanley; one on Samuel Crouch, Jr., for $54 16, dated 7th Jan'y, 1861; one on Mastin Baldwin, for $28 18, dated 18th Jan'y, 1858; one other for $12, due 1st Jan'y, 1860; one on James Haywood, Sr., for $16 36, dated 30th 1859; one other for $12 and some cents, dated some time in 1857; Wilson Haywood is surety to the above note; one on T. E. Scarborough for $12 23, dated in March or April, 1855; one on A. F. Scarborough for $5 92, dated 6th July, 1858; one on Thomas Dunn for $8, dated about the 1st Jan'y, 1860; one on William McAulay, John McAulay and Martin McAulay for $116, dated some time in Oct. 1856, with a credit of $90 some time in Dec., 1857, and another on the 5th Jan'y, 1860, of $10; one on John McAulay for $9 83, dated 1st Jan'y, 1850; one on Charnel Hight for $52 65, dated 23d April, 1859, with a credit of $1 on the same day; one on Robert Thomas for $7 80 or 90 cts, dated 22d May, 1858; one on M. W. Hines for $4 62, dated 13th Nov., 1860; one on Miss Isabella Morrison for $8, date not recollected; said note was made payable to Jackson McRae; one on Aaron Wright for $5 23, dated 5th July 1859; one on Moses Baldwin for $12 94, dated 30th Dec. 1859; one other for $8, with a credit of $6, dates not recollected; said note was made to J. M. Bradley; one on Benjamin Harris for $25 84, dated 21st May 1859, with a credit of $12, about the 1st of Jan'y 1860; one on Belia Harris for $7 16, dated 23d April 1859; one on John Le Grand for $27 54, dated 28th Sept. 1860; one on Wilson Haywood for $8 15, dated 21st May 1859; one other for $13, due 1st Jan'y 1859; one on E. J. Skinner for $39 78, dated 9th Jan'y 1858; one on M. Lemons & C. Cellis for $5, dated some time in 1857; one on John W. Ewing for $25, due some time 1857; one other for $16 85, dated 18th May 1858; three notes on W. B. Green, the first of $50, due 1st Jan'y 1862; the 2d of $50, due 1st Jan'y 1863; the 3d of $36 and some cents, due 1st Jan'y 1864; one on Allen Jordan for about $14; one on Allen Jordan for about $30, made to C. Buie; said note has on it some small credits: one other note made payable to A. E. Clark, amount not recollected—the dates of said notes not recollected; one on John A. McKenzie for about $44, has on it a credit, amount not recollected; one on Hector McKenzie for between $9 and $10, due 28th May 1857; one judgment against the estate of John Chappell for $10 02, dated 28th July 1859.

There were several other small notes which I do not now remember. Also, several receipts. I forewarn all persons from trading for any of the above notes, or any other notes made payable or endorsed to me.

I also caution all persons against paying any notes made to me other than myself. I will pay a liberal reward to any one who will return, or give me any information about said Carpet Bag, and contents.

D. P. CLARK.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 18. 89*3teow-pd

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experieaced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*as

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by
E. J. HALE & SONS.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!
J. A. PEMBERTON
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Fall & Winter Goods,

comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of

Ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets, and Straw Bonnets, trimmed,

ever offered in this market. They were put up by one of the most stylish Houses in the City of New York, and

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER.

The public are invited to give them an inspection, as he will be pleased at all times to show them.

He flatters himself that after fifteen years experience in the Fancy Dry Goods trade, his selections and advantages will be worthy of a call from those in want of desirable new Style Goods at LOW PRICES.

He would take this occasion to say to his friends (many of whom have patronized him from his commencement in business,) that he duly appreciates their many favors and hopes never to part company with any of them. ☞ Call and see the New Styles.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 12. 52l4w-tf

FALL, 1860.
JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods;
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves;
Long and Square Shawls;
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton;
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker:
Boots and Shoes; with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package, and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.

Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1860!
STARR & WILLIAMS,

NO. 50, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

EMBRACING A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, *Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.*

All of which will be offered to Wholesale buyers exclusively, either for Cash or on the usual time, to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR.
Sept. 27, 1860. J. M. WILLIAMS. 56tf

LARGE SECOND STOCK.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING

THE LARGEST SECOND STOCK OF GOODS

We have ever offered to our customers, comprising ALL THE ARTICLES usually kept by us, all of which we are disposed to offer on accommodating terms to our customers and all wholesale purchasers. Please call and examine our Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 1. 57-tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

Notice---Attention!
J. A. PEMBERTON

IS very desirous of closing up his old accounts, &c. He has indulged his customers always as far as he could.

He now needs Money

and hopes that those whom he has always been so indulgent to, will do all they can for him in the way of making prompt payments.

Those who cannot pay money, will very much oblige by calling and giving their notes.

Those who refuse to do either will of course not think hard if they are asked to do so in some other way.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 5, 1861. 85tf

Mrs. HART

Is now receiving a Handsome Assortment of

WINTER MILLINERY,

Including a variety of Fancy Articles, Head Dresses, &c.

Nov. 10. 69-3m

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Jan'y 16, 1861. 89*3m

HUSKE & ANDERSON,

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Ready-Made Clothing,* And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of every description.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

☞ Five per cent. off for all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards.

Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St., (Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRIGHT HUSKE. JOHN H. ANDERSON.

Formerly B'k Cape Fear. For'ly with J. A. Pemberton.

Nov. 28, 1860. 74tf

Fall Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 8, 1860.

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Keep your Money South!

And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on

M. A. BAKER,

Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.

Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 89-tf

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 8, 1860. 67-1y

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 86 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of DUNCAN McLEAN, dec'd, must make payment on or before the 15th day of February as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAS. S. HARRINGTON.

Harnett Co., N. C., Jan. 21. 89-*3t

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1860. 11*tf

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Lauchlin Campbell, Daniel B. Campbell, Angus Munn and wife Jane, John W. Matthews and wife Sarah, Roderick McDonald and wife Susannah, Polly Campbell, Flora Campbell, Margaret Campbell, vs. James S. Harrington, Adm'r of Catharine McLean, Dec'd., Dugald Campbell & the Heirs of Alex'r B. Campbell.

Petition to Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dugald Campbell and Sarah, Malcom James and others, children of Alexander B. Campbell, dec'd, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday in December, A. D. 1860.

85*6t] BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clerk.

North Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1860.

Reuben Pearce, Adm'r of Keziah Pearce, dec'd, vs. Thomas M. Pearce, Polly Maness, Margaret Pearce, Jesse Murray and wife Jane, and the Heirs-at-Law of Ferebee Moore, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Spinks.

Petition for final Settlement and Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs-at-law of Ferebee Moore, and the heirs-at-law of Molly Spinks, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants of the pendency of this suit, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February 1861, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office. the 1st Monday in November 1860. Issued 15th Dec'r 1860. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

Jan'y 4. 85*6w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

J. T. Murray vs. S. W. Barnes.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the Defendant, S. W. Barnes, has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

Nancy Regan, John S. Willis and wife Margaret A., R. M. Willis and wife Elizabeth S., John T. Melvin and wife Hulda, Dr. John Regan, W. J. Regan, H. B. Regan, Durham Lewis and wife Rebecca J., and James W. Regan, Neill Regan, Nancy Regan and A. V. Regan, Minors, by their Guardian and next friend, H. B. Regan, vs. John A. Davis and wife Mary B.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, that John A. Davis and wife Mary B., reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, Isham P. Watters vs. Robert McKenzie, Albert Peacock.

IN EQUITY.—Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Albert Peacock, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Albert Peacock to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Robeson County, on the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1860.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 83*6w

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Malcom P. Morrison vs. Yancey B. Howell.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and replevy or plead, or Judgment pro confesso will be had against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of September, A. D. 1860. R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

Dec'r 14. 83*6t

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOM